PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,972.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	....
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	....	....
12th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	....	....
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	....
23rd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	....
23rd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
13th ,,	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 168; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	330	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	770	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	Aston Hall‡	3,627	Nov. 6	Nov. 18	Dec. 10	Dec. 15
*	City of Karachi	5,547	,, 21	Dec. 3	,, 17	,, 24
†	City of Carthage	5,524	,, 27	,, 9	,, 21	,, 28
†	Worsely Hall‡	3,489	Dec. 5	,, 18	,, 31	1907. Jan. 15
†	City of Agra	4,808	,, 19	,, 31	1907 Jan. 12	,, 19
‡*	City of Manchester	5,551	1907 Jan. 2	1907 Jan. 1	,, 24	,, 31
†	Trafford Hall	3,321	,, 12	,, 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,255	,, 26	Feb. 7	,, 19	,, 26

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus‡ will not go via Karachi but direct to London.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 13th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Dec.	4 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	2nd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombass, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	13th Jan.	Aden Mombass, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	6,500	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice ... Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th ,,
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th ,,
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th ,,
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th ,,
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
*+VORWAERTS	[illegible]	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A 1 Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June ,,
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Bocognani	2nd Feb. ,,

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by

"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"

at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai.
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

SENT TO THEIR DESTINATION FREE.

THIS, our Special Season's Offer, applies to all purchases made from us for despatch to Europe or elsewhere; when we undertake Packing, Insurance, &c., free of charge.

OUR STOCK AFFORDS AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION of Jewellery, Silver Novelties, Watches, Clocks, &c., which cannot fail to meet your requirements in every respect. With confidence we solicit your esteemed inspection.

XMAS & NEW YEAR MAILS. LATEST DATE FOR POSTING IN BOMBAY.
* *via* Brindisi only, for Europe Mails.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day.		New Year's day.	
	Letters.	Parcels.	Letters.	Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	,, 8	,, 8*	,, 15	,, 15°
Canada and United States of America	......	......	,, 1	,, 1°
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	,, 17
South Australia, Victoria	,, 4	,, 4	,, 10	,, 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., The Jewellers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

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STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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THE
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FOR DECEMBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
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Manager

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,, 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	,, 1,000,000
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RESERVE FUND	£975,000
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Bangkok.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
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Aden.
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TO-NIGHT!!

WEDNESDAY December 12th.

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NEW PROGRAMME AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

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A Treat to all lovers of music or humor.

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ADMISSION :—Rs. 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

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AT THE REQUEST OF MANY PATRONS.

The Management begs to announce that

A CHRISTMAS BALL

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On the most Spacious

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ON FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

Tickets for a Gentleman and Lady Rs. 5.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The Dream and the Business. By John Oliver Hobbes.
Rosemary in search of a Father. By C. H. and A. M. Williamson.
The Mysterious Mr. Miller. By William be Queux.
The Sinews of War. By Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett.
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ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES,)

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THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GOOLBAI, widow of MEHERJIBHOY RUSTOMJI KHARAS and SORABJI MEHERJIBHOY KHARAS the Administratrix and Administrator respectively of the Estate of the late MR. MEHERJIBHOY RUSTOMJI KHARAS, of BOMBAY, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our Client the leasehold property described in the Schedule hereunder written with the buildings thereon and the stables and outhouses, and the appurtenances including the Road (subject to the rights of way existing thereon) leading there to from Middle Colaba.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, easement, (except as in the said lease mentioned as aforesaid) or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those three pieces or parcels of leasehold ground comprised in the said Indenture of Lease dated the 30th day of November, 1889 and expressed to be made between the Secretay of State for India in Council of the one part, and J. R. Duxbury of the other part now formed into one piece or parcel of ground situated at Colaba in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2127 Square Yards or thereabouts, in the aggregate and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No: 27, Collector's New No. A/15925, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No 2/9684 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Ward No. 194, Street No. 269 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the properties of Jehangir Rustomji Sorabji Kharas, and on or towards the South by another property of the Vendors and by the property belonging to Maneckji Cooverji Mehta, and on or towards the East by the Sea beach, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Maneckji Cooverji Mehta and partly by Colaba Road.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.

Purchasers' Attorneys.

BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House at 9-45 p. m. on SATURDAY 15th December 1906,

BUSINESS:

To consider the final report and recommendations of the Special Committee appointed at a General Meeting held on 4th March 1905 for the purpose of enquiring into and making any suggestions for improving the conditions generally of the Club or of making it more attractive.

By order of the Committee,

FRANCIS H. TOD.

Secretary.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE TIME ALLOWED by the previous advertisement for the submission of Tenders for the Fittings and Furniture for the Chemical Laboratory of this Institute, has been extended to SATURDAY the 15th December, 1906, up to 1 P. M. (S. T.)

N. A. F. MOOS,

Honorary Secretary.

10TH DECEMBER, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Appeal No. 745.

Suit No. 167 of 1888.

RAMCHANDRA KRISHNAJEE BHOJNAY.........Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDURANG KRISHNAJEE BHOJNAY and RADHABAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of NARAYEN KRISHNAJI BHOJNAY, deceased..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above Appeal and bearing date the 16th, day of October, 1906, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commission of this Honourable Court at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December 1906, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in and to all that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 360 Square Yards or thereabouts, situate at Shamset Street in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 523, New No. 2537, and Old Survey Nos. 3207, 3208, and New Survey No. 1939, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 598, and Street Nos. 79-81, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Shamset Street, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the Chawl of Rameri-bma Lakshman Dolas, and on or towards the West by the house of Esmalji Sullemanji

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd. day of October, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,

Acting Commissioner.

FEVERS

of all varieties cured by

FEVER DROPS

Prof. GAJJAR'S Formula

24 doses for 4 Ans.

of all Chemists or from

SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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The Second Floors of the Company's

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IT IS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH

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AND IS APPROACHED BY A LIFT.

THIS DEPARTMENT

comprises all descriptions of utensils for

COOKING & DOMESTIC USE,

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CAMP KIT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is asked to the

LAMP DEPARTMENT,

which contains Lamps for all possible purposes in a great variety of Patterns.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE

of the Company is

NOW READY

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of certain Machines, Smiths Forges, Cast Iron and other Scrap, Metal Pig and other Stores available on the closing of the Factory.

Full details can be obtained from the Undersigned.

H. A. YOUNG, *Major*, R.A.,

Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

11TH DECEMBER, 1906.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 705 of 1904.

HANSRAJ VALJEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Golalwady without the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

NANALAL AMBARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 4th day of September, 1905, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff Rs. 2,250 and it was further ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the costs of the Suit taxed at Rs. 1642-11-6.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 26th day of July 1906, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say.—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land with a Buffalo shed standing thereon situate at Matunga, Upper Mahim, in the Singatta Wadi, Mogal Lane, containing by admeasurement 125 feet and bounded on the North by the dwelling-house of the defendant, South by the vacant field of Nathu Valjee, East by the Municipal Pipe Lane, and West by the second stable of the defendant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land with a Buffalo Shed standing thereon, situate at Matunga, Upper Mahim, in the Singatta Wadi, Mogal Lane, containing by admeasurement 125 feet and bounded on the North by the Fazendari land belonging to the defendant, on the South by the vacant field belonging to Nathu Valjee, on the East by the Buffalo Shed of the defendant and on the West by Mogal Lane.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1907, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1906.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawing room set of sofas and chairs lined rich-plush, cabinets and chiffoniers, English bedsteads, single and double almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, elegant English built C spring victoria by Windover, handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness, sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose & Co., Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, garden plants in pots, etc., the property of J. Lenhart, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE at Jackeria Musjid of Woollen and Cotton Goods brought down from Amritsar, the Owner closing Business at that Station.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jackeria Musjid in the shop lately vacated by Mr. Kessowji Soonderji.

By order of Mr. Noor Mahomed Abdul Satar, pieces of coatings silk and rib cord, cashmere, Scotch tweed, marine, creponne, suff lustres, homespun, tennisflannels, Italians velvet. Oxford satin, tasa, zephyr, flowered doria muslin, cretonne and cambric chintz and shawls etc, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be cleared by the day.

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Under instructions from the Adjusters, re Fire Loss in the "Victory Mills" at Fergusson Road, Parel, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will receive private offers for the purchase of the following machinery salved from the late fire at the above Mills, up to Friday 14th December, 1906.

All Machinery on the top Floor, i.e. all mules, Hydrant Service and Heating pipes.

14 Ring Frames No. 14, 27, 13, 26, 12, 25, 11, 24, 10, 28, 9, 22, 8, 21, in Block No. 2.

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And 163 Cast Iron Pillars and 64 Water Gutters.

N.B. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY. the 30th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 109, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, next to Post Office, the valuable and household, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, mahogany, semi-grand piano by SOUNDY and Co., gramaphone, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. J. ROBERTS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 12TH, DECEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Cases of Kerosine Oil With Tins.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction at Belasis Bridge Stores, 522 empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS with outhouses and stables at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the trust Settlement of the late Bai Maneckbai Furdoonji Banaji, deceased, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th December at 4 p.m (Bombay Time) sell by Public Auction (if not previously sold) on the premises either in one or in two separate lots as may suit the intending purchasers the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece of land with the bungalow, stables outhouses and all others the building erected thereon registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under No. 47 Pension, and Tax and under No. 104, Quit and Ground Rent and Collector's Old Nos. 573 and 104, New Nos. 2737 and 11313, and old Survey No. 841, New Survey No. 7140. Assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 3[illegible] (1), and Street No. 1, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine (3959) square yards or thereabouts, and whereof 975 square yards are of the quite and ground rent tenure and the remainder that of Pension and Tax and bounded on the north by the property being a portion of the self same property of which lots No. 1 and 2, now sold formed part formerly belonging to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottleboy, and now to the Estate of the late Haji Haroon Seedick, deceased, on the South by Lot No. 2, hereinafter described, on the West by the Sea shore, and on the East by Nepean Sea Road aforesaid and is now kept vacant for the inspection of intending purchasers.

LOT No. II.

All that piece of land with the two bungalows stables, outhouses and all others the buildings erected thereon registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 47 pension and tax and under No. 104, quit and ground rent and Collectors Old Nos. 573 and 104, New Nos. 2737 and 11315, and Old Survey No. 841, New Survey No. 7140, Assessed by the Municipality under Ward D Nos. 3[illegible] (2) and 3[illegible] (3), and Street Nos. 2 and 3, situate at Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and ten (3410) square yards or thereabouts whereof 1207 square yards are of the quit and ground rent tenure and the remainder that of the Pension and Tax and bounded on the North by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore described, on the South by the property formerly of Framji Cowasji Marker but now of Bomanji Edulji Kashinath, on the West by the Sea-shore, and on the East by Nepean Sea Road aforesaid. one of which said Bungalows is now occupied by the said Mr. Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, and a tenant and the other by Mr. Jehangir Framji Bottleboy, as tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. solicitor to the Trustees or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quite in harness and saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., (S. T.,) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, drawing room suites, cabinets, almyrahs, one handsome sweet toned piano, in very good order, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, English pictures and oleographs, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets etc., one handsome strong built cabriolet by Press in very good order, one handsome strong low mail phaeton by Press in very good order, etc., the property of R. M. Nissim Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Jeejeebhoy Nowroji, the mortgagee in possession of the business, carried on under the style of "The Motor House" at 62, Apollo Street, within the Fort, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at the said shop, all the goods and stock-in-trade therein.

Catalogues are published and the above goods are now on view.

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BOMBAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1906.

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THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7
Monthly	„ 2	„ [illegible]

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	„ 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Cash.		Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Yearly	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3	Monthly	„ 4

SINGLE COPY .... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings equired; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 12 LINES CALCULATED TO THE INCH	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a lengthy time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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TRAVELLERS.

IF you want Trunks Cases, Bags, Bed-Straps, Holdalls, or any other Leather or Canvas Article, please inspect our Goods and then purchase. We are reliable, up to date, and 50 per cent cheaper than any other firm in Bombay.

OUR BOOTS AND SHOES

Are Cheap, Reliable, Stylish. Good, Prices From :—

Boots, Rs. 4-8. Shoes Rs. 3-12. Slippers Rs. 2-4

REPAIR WORKS : A SPECIALITY.

TAXIDERMY WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

J. OAKES & CO.,
MANUFACTURER.
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	86 5/8	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 1/4	— „
SILVER—		
Spot in London	32 1/8	= + 1/8
3 months hence	32 3/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	69 1/4	= + 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·26	= + 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·50	= + 1/2
New York Demand	4·83 5/8	= — 3/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	— unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/2	= — 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 5/8	= — 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 7/8	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	= „
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3/4	— „
7 day market loans	4 1/4	— „

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Bombay 3,50,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d. Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 11,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d.

SUGAR—German granulated double bags c. f. India 11 10 1/2 Jan.-Mar. [illegible] quiet.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5-3 sellers.

WHEAT—Dull. Afloat for U. K. 1,680,000.

RAPESEED—Firm

LINSEED—Linseed Sold 48 1/2 — 1/4 Dec-Jan. sellers dull

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 7 1/6—1/16

ARRIVAL—Steamer—"Schaufels"

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
Best Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	8,000
Spot	5 96 — 4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	18,000
Futures closed	steady

Dec.-Jan. 5·58 —4	Jan.-Feb. 5·55 —5	Feb.-Mar. 5·55 —5
Mar.-Apr. 5·56 —4	Apr.-May 5·57 —5	May-June. 5·59 —4
June-July 5·60 —5	July-Aug. 5·61 —4	Aug.-Sept 5·54 —4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	65,001
Do. last year	49,000
Exports to Great Britain	43,000
Do. do Continent	42,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·00 + 5 } *
Futures, month of Dec	9·28 + 10 }
Do. do. Mar	10·27 + 10

* Declined early through weak cables and advanced later owing bullish ginners figures.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 11-16—1/16
Futures, month of Jan	10·51 + 18
Do. do. Mar	10·59 + 16
Tone at close	steady

COTTON GINNED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The American Census Burian gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 1st instant at 10,025,000 Commercial bales.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10 December :—

Cotton	16,674 bales.
Wheat	21,035 cwts.
Linseed	4,035 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	266 „
Gingellyseed	13,055 „
Poppyseed	3 „
Groundnuts	611 „
Castorseed	893 „
Rice	6,159 „
Myrabollams	1,387 „
Cottonseed	14,646 „
Mowraseed	595 „
Gram	3,292 „
Jowar	2,292 „
Maize	365 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The ginner's figures received to-day show 10,025,000 Comercial bales ginned up to 1st instant against 8,531,000 up to 14th November show an addition of 1,494,000 bales almost equal to 100,000 bales per day. There was a slight advance in the home markets after the publication of these figures, but they can scarcely be considered as bullish.

Our local market is quite but steady with not any decided inclination on the part of buyers to operate. At the same time there is no presure from sellers and prices do not give way.

Sterling exchange is very firm and money is in strong demand. Rupee paper is steady.

Shares :—

Petits	Rs. 3,280, January.
Davids	„ 407 1/2

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	... 1s. 4 7/32.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A...				1s. 4 9/16d.
Do.	6 do	do.	...	... 1s. 42 3/32d.
French Francs	3 m/s sight D A			... 173
Marks	3	do.	do.	... 141 1/2
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	...	... 163
Shanghai	30	do.	do. ...	... 224 1/2
Japan	30	do.	do. ...	... 148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 p. c. Tone steady.

Cash	... 95·4
1st Settlement 7th Jan.	... 95·8

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	29th Nov.	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	6th Dec.	7 do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (By. terms)	187	177	..	25 Jan.
Dhamangaum M-G)	222	216	..	25 Dec.
Do M.-G. (By terms)	220	214	..	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M-G)	199	193	—	25 Dec.
Do. (M-G)	199	193	..	25 Jan.
Jalgaum (M.G.)	201	195	..	do
Khamgaum, fair staple (M-G)	..	..	...	..
Karanja do (M-G)	211	205	..	25 Dec.
Akola do (M-G)	210	204	..	25 Jan.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	226	220	..	25 Dec.
Do. (M.G.)	224	218	...	25 Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	228	222	..	25 Dec.
Do. do.	226	220	..	25 Jan.
Broach (M.G.)	260	..	243	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	200	193	..	25 Jan.
Coomrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	211	205	..	25 Dec.
Bengal, M G	191	182	..	Ready.
Do.	189	180	..	25 Dec.
Do.	190	182	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G	191	182	..	Ready
Do.	188	180	...	25 Dec.
Do.	190	182	..	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Easier.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	57,000 „

Dec.-Jan. 5·64 plus 6	Jan.-Feb. 5·61 plus 6	Feb.-Mar. 5·61 plus 6
Mar.-Apl. 5·62 plus 6	Apl.-May. 5·63 plus 6	May-June. 5·65 plus 6
June-July. 5·66 plus 6	July-Aug. 5·67 plus 6	Aug.-Sept. 5·60 plus 6

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—Vengurla, Romala Duteli, Khatre's Chawl, Prabhadeve's Temple ; Benares City, Sonanllah c/o Gulsan Madanpura, Safrabadi ; Gwalior, I. M., Abasaheb Palikar ; Deolali, G. I. P., Shiwa Rama, Juna Nagachapada, Boharn's Chawl, Third Story ; Santipur, Pramanik Topeejalas Gungaoejk, Lime Kiln Road ; Vellorefort (Arcot), Ponoosawmy, 2, Dalal Street, Fort ; Bindaura, O. R., Ramrattan, Palwa Binbaja Wearkhana, Karambhai Mahomed ; Hyderabad, [illegible] Mahmoodin c/o Abdula Bobi Sowdagar ; Agra [illegible] N., Tulsiram Jankidass 4, Beharaputty ; Idar, [illegible]ber c/o Marwari Panaji Dipchandji ; Calcutta, Raja Bambra ; Poona, G. I. P., Babaji Saya, Pur Naka Vadi ; Aurangabad, Kaderia Gangria Mixturoeo, Mushki (Pals) Maalvi Muhammad Musfardhana Kassmoo Setu ; Ahmedabad, Vadilal Girdharlal Deva, Gangadhar Pabstivalamala ; Nowgong (Bkd.) Haji [illegible] Cotridge Seller, Address not known.

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EUROPE.

DEATH.

DUNCAN—December 10, at Greenock, Daniel Duncan of the firm of Duncan Stratton and Co., Bombay. Aged about 48 years. (By telegram).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARSHALL—December 7, at No. 5, Humayon Place, Calcutta, the wife of G. A. Marshall, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SAMUELLS—DAMZEN—November 28, at Ramnugar, District Champarun, by the Rev. Father Richards, O. Cap., Alexander Thomas Samuells, son of Jane and Thomas Samuells of Cuttack to Ellen Mary Teresa, eldest daughter of Cecilia Grace and John Cecil Damzen, of Calcutta.

"GONOSAN"

A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

"BORNYVAL"

The active principle of Valerian, a specific against all nervous disorders of the circulation, the nervous system in general, *Cardiac Insufficiency*, hysteria, melancholy, neurasthenia, insomnia, &c.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 25 Capsules, Rs. 1/6.

SOLE AGENTS :

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 24m. ; High water 7-38m., 8-55a. ; Low water, 1-39m. 2-21a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.)

All-India United Insurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p.m. (B. T.)

Presentation to Bhagat Lakha Bhagwan, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m. (B. T.)

Performance by the Pierrot Party, Town Hall.

Roller Skating Rink.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 o'clock noon, to-day (the 12th December) instead of at 8-30 a. m. as previously notified.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—By error we stated yesterday that the Annual Christmas Treat and Sports of the British Institution were to take place last evening. The real date is Monday next, the 17th, when the proceedings will commence at four o'clock.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices in Esplanade Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. The meeting considered a report of the Finance and Establishment Committee and several reports of the Land Committee.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. O. Dane commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

Marche Militaire		Schubert
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Selection from	The School Girl	Stuart
Valse	Naples	Waldteufel
Selection	The Dairymaids	Reubens and Tours
Ballet Music introduced in Op	Faust	Gounod

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—At a special general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute Society, held last evening in the Institute Hall, Mr. S. E. Shellim presided. The following resolutions were passed : (1). Proposed by Mr. G. Lund, and seconded by Mr. A. C. Webb, that sanction be accorded to the withdrawal of Rs. 1,000 from the reserve-fund to meet the cost of special repairs to the Institute premises. (2). Proposed by Mr. S. E. Moses, and seconded by Mr. Dorabji E. Opiumwala, that the control of the reserve fund be entrusted to the Committee of Management instead of the general body of members ; and that Clause 2 of Rule 42 be amended accordingly. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ADELPHI SOCIAL CLUB.—This Club, recently inaugurated as it was, has already begun to be a success. On Friday evening, the 7th instant, the members entertained their friends to a quadrille party and unexpectedly a good number turned up and the entertainment was quite an enjoyable one. Messrs. Algar, Cox, Finch and Nicholson who acted as M. C.'s acquitted themselves most creditably. The management of the catering having been entrusted to the Adelphi Hotel Co., was very efficiently and smartly carried out to the entire satisfaction of the guests. It is to be hoped that under the able Presidentship of Mr. M. Conwey some other recreations and pastimes may also be introduced which will be both intellectually and physically beneficial to those who are interested in its prosperity and welfare.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

THE Secretary acknowledges with thanks, receipt of the following contributions, towards the above-named Fund :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged ...		6,64,969	1	0
"The Honorable Byramji Jijibhoy Trust Settlement 1872" (through Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy, Chairman)		5,000	0	0
"A Zoroastrian"		1,000	0	0
Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co. (Bombay)		500	0	0
From the collection box placed at Seth Hormasji B. Wadia's Fire Temple		152	5	0
From the collection box placed at Seth Framji C. Banaji's Fire Temple		133	0	6
Sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet		......		
In memory of Bai Pirojbai B. P. Surti in her Oothamna ceremony	100	......		
Mr. Ardeshir R. Liboovala in memory of his late brother Mr. Cursetji R. Libcovala	15	......		
Sums of and under Rs. 5	10	125	0	0
From the amount of sweep drawn by Miss Hirabai Jehangir Petit ...		89	7	1
Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Mistry ...		25	0	0
"A Zoroastrian" (through Miss P. Dasai)		20	0	0
Sums of and under Rs. 5		5	0	0
Total Rs....		6,72,018	13	7

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE SHRI MURLIDHER TEMPLE.

Judgment of the Appeal Court.

YESTERDAY in the Appeal Court, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment on an appeal [illegible] from a decision of Mr. Justice Russell in the case of Janardhan Bhasker against Raojee Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett. Mr. Justice Russell's decision was given on the 24th May 1906 in favour of the plaintiff and respondent Janardhan Bhasker.

The plaintiff in the court below claimed that the piece of land described in the plaint, and situated on the Moombadevi Tank Road, formed part of the charitable property appertaining to the temple of Shri Murlidher, and that it was dedicated to charitable purposes. The plaintiff's claim was based originally on the deed of charity made by one Harji Jivan in July 1842. Since that year plaintiff's deceased father, Bhasker Krishnajee, who was "mookhtiar" of the temple and properties appertaining thereto, managed the affairs of the temple, and since his death, the plaintiff and his brother jointly managed, and after the death of his brother, the plaintiff had been solely managing such affairs. Before 1842, the defendant's grandfather, the Hon. Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, a man of well-known charitable instincts, obtained from the then owner and manager in possession of the temple the piece of land now in dispute, for erecting a building on it, the income whereof Mr. Jugonnath agreed to spend for a charitable purpose, namely of celebrating the Ramnavmi festival in connection with the Shri Murlidher Temple. Ever since Mr. Jugonnath acquired the land, he performed the annual Ramnavmi festival in connection with the temple, and after his death, his son Vinayek, and after him his widow Luxmibai, and after her the defendant, who was adopted by Luxmibai to Venayek Jugonnath Sunkersett, had performed the ceremonies. The defendant had agreed to sell the land in question to one Raichand Khushalchand as if he was absolute owner thereof, a right which the plaintiff contested. By his written statement, the defendant did not admit that the plaintiff was the sole trustee and manager of the temple in question, and traversed all the material allegations in the plaint, and set up adverse possession, etc. An issue had been raised at the hearing whether the Advocate General should be a party to the suit, and Mr. Justice Russell decided it in the negative on the ground that this was not public charity. Mr. Justice Russell passed judgment for the plaintiff and declared that the piece of land in question formed part of the charitable property appertaining to the temple of Shri Murlidher, and that the same was dedicated for charitable purposes; and further restrained the defendant from selling or transferring or parting with the piece of land except that the defendant was at liberty, to sell his right, title and interest, if any, in the same. Defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of the suit.

From the above decision of Mr. Justice Russell, the defendant, Raojee Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, appealed. It was urged on his behalf that the judge in the court below erred in holding that the Advocate General was not a necessary party to this suit; and that he ought to have held that the suit was not maintainable as framed. It was argued that the judge was wrong in admitting the will of Harji Jevansett as evidence in this suit; and that he ought to have held that the statements in the will were not evidence against the defendant. In any event the learned judge ought to have held that the property in dispute was only a very small portion of the plot in question He erred in holding that the plaintiff's claim was originally based on the deed of charity or will of Hurji Jivan ; and if it was so based, the suit ought to have been dismissed. It was contended that the judge erred in holding that the defendant was found to perform the Ramnavmi festival. It was further urged that the Judge ought to have held that the defendant and his predecessors in title had been in adverse possession and occupation of the property for more than sixty years, and that the defendant had acquired a good title to the property by limitation, and that this suit was barred by limitation.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, after having discussed in detail the several grounds on which the plaintiff rested his case, remarked that not only did they individually appear to his lordship unconvincing, but that their combined effect was in his Lordship's opinion, insufficient to discharge the burden of proof resting on the plaintiff. The defendant and his predecessors in title had been in possession for a long series of years. As against this the plaintiff alleged ownership, and it rested on him to prove it. This he had failed to do; and the court must, therefore, reverse the decree of the first court, and dismiss the suit with costs throughout.

Mr. Justice Beaman, who delivered a separate judgment, concurred.

The decree of the Lower court was reversed with costs throughout.

CLAIM FOR ORNAMENTS.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russel delivered his judgment in the suit of Jainabai, widow of Haji Sidick, and her daughter Aishabai, a minor, against Rashibai, widow of Haji Abdula, Usman, her son, and others. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the defendants. The suit was for the performance of an agreement of 2nd May 1904, and for certain claims for ornaments. The agreement provided for the dealing with the property of the deceased Haji Sidick. After going through the facts of the case, the Judge passed his orders : but as there appeared to be some doubt as to the clearness of two or three points, Mr. Strangman repeated them again, his Lordship check'ng off Mr. Strangman's notes. The decision was to the following effect : Suit of the first plaintiff dismissed. Defendants to invest Rs. 4,000 in Government Paper to be deposited with the Accountant-General. The interest of it should be paid to the second plaintiff for her maintenance, pending her marriage, the Government Paper would then be handed over to the second defendant or his guardian. Defendants should also invest Rs. 1,000 in Government Paper to provide for the marriage expenses of the second plaintiff. The interest until such marriage was to be paid to the second defendant. In the event of her death before marriage, the Government Paper should be handed over to the second defendant or his guardian. The Government Paper for Rs. 1,000 should also be deposited with the Accountant General. Defendants to pay to the first plaintiff Rs. 500 in respect of her claim for ornaments. The first plaintiff to pay costs of the defendants of this suit. Defendants to pay to the second plaintiff such extra costs as might have been incurred by reason of her being joined as plaintiff in this suit. Costs of the second plaintiff should be set off as against the costs payable by the first plaintiff. Such costs as the defendants could not recover, should be paid out of the estate

APPLICATION FOR BAIL GRANTED.

IN the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, applied for admission to bail, of Paul Lachiminovitzy, Manager of Paul's Hotel, Karachi, pending the decision of his appeal. Lachiminovitzy was convicted on the previous day by Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, in the Esplanade Police Court, under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, for enticing away the wife of Frederick Mitchell, an assistant to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, photographers, on 5th May last, and of occupying one cabin with her on board the P. & O. Company's steamer "Oriental," during her voyage to Aden, under the names of Dr. and Mrs. Fowler. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. In his petition, Lachiminovitzy averred that, had certain documentary evidence, which was rejected by the Magistrate, been allowed to be put in, it would have been conclusively proved that Gilbert I. Fowler, and Mrs. Fowler, were different persons who were desirous of proceeding from Calcutta to Marseilles, under return coupon tickets, with which they had travelled out to India ; they had made certain inquiries from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons. If this evidence had not been erroneously shut out by the Magistrate, his (Lachiminovitzy's) innocence would have been established.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Binning on the petition, ordered that Lachiminovitzy should be enlarged on the same bail as during the trial.

CLAIM BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

The Decree Reversed on Appeal.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting in the Appeal Court yesterday delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Scott in the case of N. C. Macleod against Rahimtula Dada. This suit was brought in respect of assets which formed part of the estate of Haji Oosman Haji Latiff, who died intestate on the 31st March 1903, leaving as his heirs a widow, a son [illegible] and five daughters. The plaintiff, the Official Assignee, was the receiver appointed in a suit for the administration of that estate. Haji Oosman carried on the business of a dealer in asafœtida, in a shop at Vadgadi. He had in his employ during his life-time his son-in-law, the defendant, and his nephew, Haji Oomer Haji Tar Mahomed, to assist him in his business. Both were in his service at the time of his death. It was alleged that they took possession of the shop and goods therein, and refused to give up possession on various pretexts to the heirs of the deceased. Defendant had sold the whole of the stock-in-trade of the deceased's shop, and recovered outstandings, and appropriated the sale-proceeds and all monies recovered by him to his own use. The plaintiff by his suit prayed that defendant may be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 3,500, with interest from 5th May 1903, and deliver up to him a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, passed in his favour by the deceased on 30th November 1902 ; that defendant be ordered to render discovery of the deceased's books of account, etc.

Mr. Justice Scott by his decree ordered that the case be referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts, to take an account of the value of the goods and stock-in-trade of the deceased, taken possession of by him; and that on taking such account, the Commissioner was to have regard to four exhibits specified, charging the defendant with the whole of the goods mentioned in one of them. From this decree the defendant had appealed.

The learned Chief Justice went through the details of the plaintiff's claim. The principal case made by the plaintiff was that there had been a sale to the defendant; and by his amended plaint, he advanced a claim on the basis of an agreement by the defendant to deliver up a promissory note for Rs. 1,000. It was to the support of these contentions that the evidence appeared to have been chiefly directed, but on both points, Mr. Justice Scott held that the plaintiff failed ; and to this finding no exception had been taken. It was only on the alternative claim that the plaintiff succeeded. The relief awarded was in excess of that claimed. On the merits, too, the defendant urged that the decree could not be supported. The conclusion to which the Chief Justice came on a consideration of the whole case was that. though there might be ground for speculation or even suspicion, the case had not been proved against the defendant. The decree of the court below was, therefore, reversed, and the suit was dismissed with costs throughout.

ASSIGNMENT OF FORWARD CONTRACTS.

Transactions in Gunny Bags.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit of Nathu Gangaram against Hansraj Morarji. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardishir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff was a receiver appointed in suit 80 of 1906, in which he, and his partner in business Ibbrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji, sought to enforce against the latter's son, Sharifbhoy, the defendant in that suit, the assignment by him of the benefit of certain forward contracts entered into by Sharifbhoy, for the purchase of gunny bags from divers persons and firms in Bombay, and from the defendant Hansraj, among others. By the Court's order, the plaintiff was authorised to receive and recover all goods and moneys in respect of the contracts. Two of these contracts were with Hansraj ; one, dated 22nd July 1905, was for 200 bales at the rate of Rs. 27-8 per hundred bags ; another, dated 7th October 1905, was for 600 bales, at the rate of Rs. 29-13 per hundred bags. Sharifbhoy had agreed to re-sell the first named contract at the rate of Rs. 28-4. For this difference in price, for breach of a contract, and for damages, defendant had become liable to the plaintiff in Rs. 2,744, for which the plaintiff prayed for a decree with costs. The defendant submitted in his written statement that he had paid to Sharifbhoy two sums : Rs. 112 and Rs. 55. As to Rs. 2,512, he stated that he was not bound to give delivery of 200 bales of November shipment, because Sharifbhoy could not, and had not, assigned the contract in question. Defendant was willing to give delivery to Sharifbhoy, who, however, failed to pay for the bales, and take delivery. Moreover, the Rs. 2,512 did not represent the amount of damages correctly. Reviewing the evidence at some length, the Judge said the suit must fail with regard to the payment of the two smaller sums, aggregating Rs. 168. As regarded damages, decree was entered for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,036. Instructions were given as to interest and costs.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Perret on His Trial.

BEFORE Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Reginald Tyler, Construction Engineer, and Charles H. Hannabuss, Accountant and Cashier, formerly in the employ of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, surrendered to their bail yesterday afternoon, while Thomas William Perret was brought up on a remand in connection with the recent discovery of the tramway frauds, the charge against the accused persons being criminal breach of trust, cheating, falsification of accounts and abetment in the commission of the offences. Mr. Weldon, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the prosecution, the police being represented by Superintendent Sloane, Criminal Investigation Department, and Inspecter Sullivan, on Special Duty. Mr. Lang, barrister-at-law, was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company. Mr. D. B. Binning Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Chunilal Sitalvad, appeared for Tyler and Hannabus, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, with Mr. Kapadia, defended Perret.

The case being called on Mr. Weldon in the beginning said that there were three persons before His Worship. They were arrested in consequence of a comprehensive complaint against the three as a whole. Before opening the case or stating the facts in connection with the charges, Counsel proposed to proceed against the third accused alone. They proposed to proceed against him on the charge of abetment of the criminal breach of trust in respect of three specific sums of money. Counsel proposed to prove certain, three charges. The prosecution wanted to prove that the third accused was guilty of abetment of a criminal breach of trust with regard to three particular items, which they had selected out of many, and upto the present they had not got sufficient evidence to connect numbers one and two with those charges. Counsel would prove that the third accused was guilty of abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of three separate amounts. Having made this fact clear that counsel proposed to proceed against accused Perret alone in the first instance he proceeded to relate the facts of the case. He said that complainant in the case was Mr. James Walker, who represented in Bombay the firm of Messrs J. G. White and Co., contractors. That firm had entered into a contract with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company to construct new lines and relay the old one. The system on which it was worked was this: Messrs. White and Company gave to the Tramway Company the figure of actual amounts which had cost them to re-construct the lines. Those amounts were paid to them by the Tramway Company with certain amount of commission that was fixed in the contract, for their troubles. The work began somewhere in the end of February or beginning of March 1906 and continued until the middle of June, when it was temporarily stopped owing to the monsoon. It was, the prosecution alleged, during that period that the defalcations took place. In connection with the work three principal men were employed by the Contractors. Those three were: (1) Mr. Tyler who was more or less in the position of the Manager, he being the Superintendent, (2) Mr. Hannabuss was the accountant or the Cashier, and accused Perret was Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the work of construction. Thus he was the man who superintended the work on the tram lines. It had been found that the work that was done by Messrs. White and Company while the accused were employed in the firm was a total of 6,957 yards that being the total length of line opened and relaid and that represented the full amount of work done. Now it was to be seen if it could have. or had contained a certain amount of material which the accused certified it had. With regard to the relaying work the old sleepers and rails were removed, after the road was dug up, a bed of rubble and muccadum was made and new sleepers and rails being placed and alignment taken the road was re-instated, the part that was dug up being blinded rolled with a layer of sand-stone. The prosecution would be able to bring in evidence before His Worship that the 6,957 yards was equivalent to 5,757 brass. A brass meant a hundred cubic feet. So if that figure was multiplied by 100 it gave so many cubic feet of stuff contained in the work. From 5,757 brass 4,144 brass must be deducted, because that much was supplied by the Bombay Tramway Company themselves. A certain amount of old material was also re-used, and that must be deducted too. So it would be satisfactorily proved that it only left a possible balance of 1,583 brass. The cost of that remained to be paid by the Tramway Company. But His Worship would be surprised to hear that bills were made. paid, and received for 12,165 brass. That left eleven thousand and odd to be accounted for. All that extra amount was actually paid by Messrs. White and Company and the loss amounted to nearly Rs. 79,000. To show how accused was connected [illegible] counsel said that with the bills for the extra amount, [illegible] it would be proved from the system that was in force that as the various persons presented their bills, they were initialled by Perret and when these *Kutcha* bills went to office a clerk made out a *pucka* bill which was counter-initialled by Hannabuss who was the Cashier to show that it was compared with the original bill and found correct and the Superintendent, (Tyler), made the payment. The three items which the prosecution selected for the purposes of proving three out of the many charges were these : (1) First was a sum of Rs. 3,654-8-0 which was paid by a cheque on the chartered Bank, dated the 29th May 1906. The bill for that amount was presented by one Mahomed Khan Chand Khan, the so-called contractor, who was supposed to have supplied stuff worth over three thousand rupees. The Court would be surprised to hear that the so-called contractor was only a billiard marker. However, he presented the bill, a purely bogus one ; it is initialled by Perret, to certify that it was a correct one. The cheque, in which the payment of the bill was made, was, fortunately for the prosecution, paid in big notes. They had got the numbers of those notes, and they found that the two thousand-rupee notes given when. the cheque was cashed, were paid in the Bank of Bombay, into the current account of Gibbons and Company. The prosecution could prove that Gibbons and Company was nothing but Perret himself. (2) The second item was the sum of Rs. 5,704, "kutcha" bill, with regard to that was again presented by the same man Mahomed Chand, the billiard-marker. That original bill was initialled by the accused (Perret) and sent to the office. From that a fresh bill was made out and the cheque was also paid on the chartered Bank, dated the 11th June last. It was cashed on the 12th June, and Mahomed Khan Chand Khan who presented it was given five notes of a thousand rupees each. On the 13th June those very five notes were paid by Perret to his account of Gibbons and Co. in the Bank of Bombay. (3) The third charge was in connection with the sum of Rs. 6,615. There again the same man appeared—the billiard-marker Mahomed Khan Chand Khan, after the usual *pucka* bill made out from the original initialled by the accused. The money was paid on 25th of June 1906. There again fortunately for the prosecution six notes for a thousand rupees each were paid. Out of these six thousand rupee notes four were paid to Perret's own account in the Bank of Bombay and two in Gibbon's account on the 30th June. These were the three charges counsel proposed to proceed against the accused, and the prosecution would ask the Court when the time came if the accused was found guilty to adjudicate on the case and not to commit him to Sessions.

The Magistrate asked if there were no charges laid against the first and second accused.

Mr. Weldon replied that the third accused having the control of the track, being the Superintendent on the spot, knew that the bills were not correct. At present they had no evidence absolutely to connect Nos. 1 and 2 with the charges in respect of the items he had just mentioned to the Courts.

Mr. Binning : Are my clients at present on their trial or not ?

Mr. Weldon : As they are on bail, there is no hardship on them if the inquiry into the charges against them was postponed. At present they are absolutely not connected with the charges on which the third accused was being tried.

Mr. Velinkar was surprised to hear the application made by the prosecution, urging the Court to try the case and not commit it to the High Court Sessions. The accused, he did not think, should be deprived of being tried by a jury, which privilege he certainly should have obtained in his own country (England). There were points to be decided as to the mercantile system of keeping accounts. The question of facts which involved knowledge of business matters, rendered it more desirable that the accused's case should go before a jury. Besides he thought the sums mentioned in the charges amounted to over Rs. 15,000, and the usual practice of the Court was to commit a case to Sessions where such large sums were alleged to be misappropriated. There are no reasons shown by the prosecution why the case should be tried by the Magistrate, nor was it alleged that the prosecution would be prejudiced if the case was committed to the Sessions.

The Magistrate remarked that in a case where a Magistrate found the accused person guilty and if he thought he should be committed to Sessions, or when the prosecution thought that they would not be satisfied by the punishment they might be inflicted upon the accused if he was found guilty, in that case they apply to the Court to commit him to the Sessions.

Mr. Weldon said that if the accused was found guilty and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of thousand rupees which was the maximum sentence His Worship could pass, the prosecution would be quite satisfied.

Mr. Binning at this stage liked to know whether he was called to sit in Court the whole of the afternoon. He represented Nos. 1 and 2 and liked to know what was done with regard to their trial. If the charges on which the inquiry was going on had no connection with his clients, they must be discharged as persons having done nothing wrong.

Mr. Weldon replied that he had already applied he understood, for a postponement of their trial and the Court would give them a day on which they would be tried.

The Court fixed Tuesday the 18th June for the hearing of charges against Tyler and Hannabuss.

Mr. Velinkar then asked His Worship to definitely rule as to whether the accused would be tried by His Worship or would be committed to the Sessions.

The Magistrate replied that the Court had the power to intimate at any stage of the proceedings to commit the case to the Sessions, In the present instance His Worship with a view to save time would take down the deposition of witnesses on committal form but he would start with the inquiry as though he was to decide the case himself.

Mr. Velinkar said that very serious charges were laid against the accused and he should have the benefit of being represented by counsel. Their solicitor had tried his best to secure Counsel that afternoon but they could not have one. The prosecution had retained many of them and such as were not would not go to plead in Police Court. Of course if the accused was committed to Sessions he would get the benefit of counsel's advice.

Mr. Weldon remarked that the reason of most counsel being retained by the prosecution would remain the same at sessions too. And at present he should say accused had the benefit of being represented by the most brilliant member of the criminal bar.

Mr. Velinkar asked His Worship to give his definite ruling so as to enable him to apply to the High Court against the order. He asked His Worship to make an order to supply him with the copy of His Worship's ruling on the point.

This was done.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Weldon as to how he charged the accused with abetment of criminal breach of trust. Accused was a party, as was alleged; to pass the bill how did he abet Mahomed Khan in criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Weldon explained that the criminal breach of trust was committed by Mr. Tyler, unwittingly, and he technically committed the offence but accused having guilty knowledge abetted the commission of the offence. Mahomedkhan had committed the offence of cheating by false representation and accused the prosecution alleged was guilty of abetment of cheating also, that was a separate count altogether. Tyler had done something which he had no right to do and thereby committed breach of trust in respect of the money which belonged to Messrs White and Company. The accused aided the offence by initialling the bills knowing the same total bogus and caused the offence of breach of trust.

The evidence in the case was then gone into.

Mr. James Walker, construction Superintendent in the employ of Messrs. J. G. White & Company, said he was engineer for 16 or 17 years. Messrs. White & Company entered into a contract with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. The contract was to reconstruct the existing tramways, to construct new tracks and to do the over-head wire work. He came to Bombay on 3rd October last. He represented J. G. White & Company for the execution of that contract. Reginald Tyler was the Superintendent when he came to Bombay. Tyler continued in the employment with witness until 20th October. Witness took away work from him since his arrival in Bombay. Hannabuss was then in the employ of the Company but not Perrot. Witness had been on the track every day. While Tyler was in charge 6957 yards of single track was constructed. The ordinary duty of the construction Superintendent are to observe as regarded the quality of the work ; he was responsible for the proper alignment of the track, he should obtain labour at the lowest possible rate and he was to arrange locally for the purchase of such materials as could be purchased locally. The construction Superintendent had an assistant whose duty it was to look to the arrangement of sub-contracts—generally for materials and occasionally for labour. The Assistant Superintendent had to do more out-door work than the Superintendent himself. The man on the spot was responsible for the actual amount of materials. Witness delegated the work of receiving materials to sectional officers who were under the Assistant Superintendent. They were equavlent to foremen. The Superintendant should be in touch with the lowest subordinates, the sectional officers through the assistant. To begin operations they confined themselves to a length of about 200 yards and dealt with single track. They ripped up the old rails excavated to a necessary depth enough to allow of filling in ; that was to say one foot six inches deep and one foot 8 inches wide. The rubble bed to a height of six inches was made on which sleepers were arranged on the top of which rails were kept. The rails being adjusted, the whole was filled with rubble and metal. The blind was a layer of sandstone to the extent of an inch. Witness had worked out the quantity of material required for the length of track constructed under Tyler's Superintendance which was 6,957 yards in length. He knew those figures to be accurate and liberal every possible allowance being made.

The evidence of the witness was not concluded at the rising of the Court and further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 14th instant.

THE MUNICIPAL CHEQUE.

Store-keeper Pleads Guilty.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the charge of misappropriation of Rs. 10,961-4-7 belonging to the Municipality preferred against Walter Bowden, formerly Store-keeper in Bombay Municipality.

Some further evidence was recorded and the accused pleaded guilty. He said he had prepared a statement which he had left behind him in jail as he was under the impression that he would be committed to the Sessions. He did not wish to produce any evidence.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till to-morrow.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH, M. P., ON TEMPERANCE.

Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council, a public meeting was held last night at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, when the Right Hon'ble Samuel Smith, P. C. President of the Anglo Indian Temperance Association, London, gave a most edifying address on the subject of Temperance. Sir Balachandra Krishna presided on the occasion. In introducing the lecturer he said that the Right Honorable Gentleman was not unknown to them. This was his fourth visit to India on behalf of the temprance cause. He was the heart and soul of the movement in England and he had done yeoman service to the cause of the Association.

Mr. Samuel Smith in the course of his learned address said that there were about 300 branches of the Association in India, and as the President of the Temperance Movement in England he was asked by his friends to visit India to encourage them in the good work they were doing. He was glad to say that in England there had been of late a revolution in the feeling of the people as regards the drinking habit. There had been a remarkable change in the Western people and they had begun to regard all liquors as purely deleterious.

A conviction had been growing upon the majority of their people that if they wished to maintain their progress as a nation they should eschew the vice of drinking. This change of feeling had been brought about not by legislature but by the moral persuasion of the people.

He was sorry that the Government had done nothing to check the evil of drink which had been continually on the increase. The Government only looked to their revenue and made no effort to make the poor people get rid of the vice of drinking. In cold countries a man could indulge in drinks without breaking his constitution but not so in a hot country like India. He described the evils of drink which plunged the labouring classes into misery. Drunkenness had brought misery and grief to many people, but it was a happy augury for the future that the working people in England had already begun to look upon drink as a disgraceful vice. He was glad that the Indian Association was propagating its cause by moral persuasion and he had no doubt that their efforts would succeed in getting many converts to their own opinion. He condemned the system of farming out Abkari revenue followed by the Government of India.

Sir Frederick Lely, one of the ablest Revenue Commissioners, had condemned the policy of the Government in the matter in his able Memorandum published some time ago. That Memorandum had been now regarded as their text book. The book had been received by the Government of India who should give effect to the recommendations made in the book. In England and other countries, opium was sold only by chemists. In India its indiscriminate sale should be stopped. He was glad that the crusade against the use of opium in China and other countries was slowly bearing fruit. It was the duty of the Government to look not to the revenue but to the prosperity of the people." Messrs. Bajoukar and Gostling also spoke on the evil effects of drinking. Sir Balchandra Krishna paid a high tribute of praise to the esteemed lecturer and agreed with the opinion expressed by him in the matter of indifference of Government in the cause of Temperance.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his able address.

SOLICITING VOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In most countries of the world, when a candidate is anxious to be a deputy or representative.

In soliciting the votes of the constituency that he is desirous of representing, he issues an address, in which is set forth his views of the unsatisfactory state of things, and in what way, he would give his best effort to remedy matters.

Thus the voters get some idea which a candidate is most likely to meet their views, and vote accordingly.

I would suggest that in addition to the miserable quarter-anna reply post cards that we have been favoured with, the numerous candidates who are so anxious to represent us, should issue addresses, setting forth their respective views, and thus materially help we the voters to decide on the best man.

J. PROCTOR WATSON.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain Shaikh Kassim, a Native Military Officer who died in Poona last Friday of heart disease. The deceased Officer had been the native A.-D.-C., with four successive Governors of Bombay—Sir Phillip Wodehouse, Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, and Lord Reay, during the later seventies and eighties. He held the office for thirteen years and during the period was a prominent figure in most of the public functions in Bombay and Poona.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Falling Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—THACKER & Co. Chemists, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kilkerran, 2413 tons, Captain Thos Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 1st December with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1237 tons, Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 24 cases opium and passengers.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Caledonia, 2520 tons, Captain C H T Toque, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr H McBain, Mr Frank Love, Mr and Mrs Gause, and child, Mr L H Faber, Mr and Mrs Mortimer, Mr Wildblood, and Lady Poe.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2701 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar and [illegible] and the following passengers—Hon G Ritter, Mrs Ritter, Mr Ernest Ritter, Mr George Ritter, Mrs Adam and 5 children, Miss Freeland, Mr L De Villaine, Mr Hajee Haroon, Mr Khaloobhoy, Mr Haroo Abdoolla, Mr E Haroon, Mr S Hoosinally and 21 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4776 tons, Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails a general cargo, and the following passengers Mr C Storey Mr E N Bassaros, Mr G S Hooper, Miss Hooper, Mr and Mrs J R Gardner, Mr A R S Jeewanjee, Mr Bruce, Miss Harvey, Mr Colts, Mr JL Dalton, Mr G T George, and Col and Mrs R A Montgomery.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Proserpine	Capt. James	R Navy
R I M S Elphinstone	Comdr Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Boa	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt HChristian	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
Faree Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 11.

Caledonia	2520	Toque	P & O Co
Camberwell	2598	Baines	W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka	733	Manley	M M & Co
Faringford	2375	Chaplain	Captain
Fultala	2701	Allen	M M & Co
Glenaffric	2657	Craig	W & A G & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F C & Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Jumna	2686	Cunningham	N M & Co
Kilkerran	2413	Smith	
Madura	1273	Elton	M M & Co
Orissa	2525	Fysh	M M & Co
Pekin	2522	Mitchel	A P & Sons
Purley	2782	Barker	K N & Co
Queda	4941	Coope	M M & Co
Quirimba	4931	Smith	M M & Co
Shahjehan	2956	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shirley	319	Burns	W & A Graham & Co
Sirsa	1678	Holt ... Coastin ... 14-12	M M & Co
Scindia	5253	Abrey	W & A G & Co
Tweedale	3 24	Milne	W & A G & Co
Ula	3436	Boon	M M & Co
Vienna	3654	White	W & A Graham & Co
Zillah	2412	Pears	W & A Graham & Co
Zambesi	2416	Rooney	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents
A	Clan Mackinnon	3049	Smith	M'ras Coast	14-12	F Muir & Co
B	Aleppo	2530	Webster	Hull via K'chi	13-12	F M & Co
C & R	Lonsdale	2312	Lee	Antwerp	11-12	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Sandon Hall	2293	Main	K'chi	16-12	K N & Co
F	Corfe Castle	2958	Lowey	Baltimore		R A Willie
H	Rahamani	2361	Strong	Jeddah	14-12	B A P S N Co
K	Oriental	3086	Lenadlin	Aden	13-12	P & O Co
L	Bundesrath	1826	Grewe	Repairing		A Strandes
M	Satrunji	547	Hossein	repairing		B S N Co
N	Gryfevale	2845	Steel	Phila'phia	20-12	R A Willie
P	Aston Hall	2232	Gribble	Newport	13-12	K N & Co
	Offside F					
	Zaida	2908	Rait	Jedda	15-13	M M & Co
	Offside L					
	Sulton van Langat	2293	Peart	N F	13-12	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	2080	Boddock	L'pool	22-12	M M & Co
2	Canara	3880	Kerr	Antwerp	12-12	M M & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Anfosso	Genoa	13-12	F Crosso
4	Ischia	2784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-12	F Crosso
5	Louise	2143	Wagner	Genoa	19-12	K N & Co
6	Tientsin	2555	Carter	Jedpa	15-1	A P & Sons
8	Shahmoor	2783	Pilling	Jedda	13-12	A P & Sons
9	Drachenfels	4560	Lintig	K'chi		Glade and Co.
10 & 11	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	12-12	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4874	Gibbs	London	22-12	P & O Co
13	Kagoshima Maru	273	Kori	Kobe	22-13	N Y Kaisha
	M W D D					
	G Sultan	2874	Burmeister	M'tius	13-12	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Caledonia s Fultala s Madura s Kilkerran s	Toque Allen Elton Smith	Calcutta Dec 2 Mauritius Nov 30 Persian Gulf Nov 28 Calcutta Dec 1

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jeddah

The steamer Delta, Capt Daniel, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China.

The steamer Madura, began to load yesterday for Persian Gulf &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, passed Lisbon on the morning of the 10th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Britannia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived at London on the evening of the 8th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Mooltana, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived at Suez, from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—64 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 204 bales cotton Dewadker and Co ; 120 bales hemp P Bhimji ; 150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 139 casks wet goat skins and 20 bales wool Nisamoodin and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat Bombay and Co ; 14,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—5 cases curry powder H Mancherji and Sons, 200 bales hemp E Oomersey ; 200 bales sawed cotton N Peerbhoy, 350 cwts buffalo horns R Kaderbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Gryfevale s—6600 tons, manganese ore R A Willice.

FOR AVENMOUTH.

Aston Hall s—9508 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—660 bales cotton The Bombay and Co ; 750 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales hemp P Bhimji, 2 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co.

Lonsdale s—55 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 250 bales cotton fly K Vishram and Co ; 1000 cwts myrabolums A H A Currim and Co ; 601 cwts myrabolums H M Dawood Sons and Co ; 2000 cwts wheat pollard Graham and Co ; 100 bales hemp K Vishram and Co ; 790 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 3,000 cwt Gingally seed Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA.

Lansdale s—710 bales cotton Ralli Bros

R Rubatino s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co, 50 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co ; 100 bales cotton Bombay and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1906.

BANKS AND BANKING.

OUR "Old Lady" of Green Street seems to persevere in exhibiting a wayward and fractious spirit and to persist in disregarding the primary obligation that arises out of the *fons et origo* of her very existence, if it be not the first essential that contributed to her creation, namely, the negotiation of "Credits and Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities." Instead of benefiting by the moral which she should deduce from her antecedent history, she seems to be "amongst those whose follies do not cease with their youth but who continue ignorant in spite of age and experience." We cannot reproach her with youth, nor can we say that she has been without experience, and therefore her maturity and the neglect of her opportunities would appear to indicate a condition of senility as the only excuse that can be made for her sins and negligences. Our remarks are induced by another flagrant instance that has come to our knowledge, through the columns of our Delhi contemporary, of a refusal on her part to render liquid Government Securities. The facts are that very recently ~~a local~~ (Foreign) Exchange Bank had occasion to make application to the Bank of Bombay for a comparatively small advance against Government Paper, which was refused, whereupon the request was made that the refusal should be put in writing. The "Old Lady's" secretarial functions did not, however manifest themselves, but alternatively the Manager of the Bank referred to was invited to confer with the management, which he did and took the opportunity of intimating that he wanted a definite pronouncement whether the Bank of Bombay would advance in the ordinary course of business on Government Paper, adding that if it refused to do so, he would inform his head office (which is located in a Foreign country) that it was inadvisable to hold his Bank's Reserve in Government of India Paper. This plain statement of the exposure and the consequences that a refusal would produce apparently impressed his auditor, who undertook to make the advance that was required. The fact, however, remains—and it is one that has to be very seriously considered—that the Bank of Bombay has again refused to render negotiable and liquid that financial commodity which is the sole *raison d'être* of the Government Cash Balances being deposited with Presidency Banks without interest: indeed, we contend that these Banks are guilty of unlawful conduct when, having cash balances, they refuse to make advances on Government Securities, which is a distinct provision of, and the first item in, Section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, emphasised by paragraph (*d*) of the same section and accentuated by Section 45. The Government of India—to be more correct, its Financial Advisers—appear to be unacquainted with these recurring acts of obduracy on the part of the Bank of Bombay, or they are unconscious of the far-reaching consequences that such refusals carry in their wake. At present, it may be taken for granted that the Exchange Banks in India hold their reserves in Government Paper, regarding it as a convertible security; but if such obstructiveness as the Bank of Bombay has shewn be allowed to continue and these Securities lose that character, the day is close at hand when Exchange Banks will find it inadvisable to incur the risk of holding their Reserves in what has become an inconvertible security, or a security convertible—or not—at the will and caprice of a single entity. It is a fact of considerable interest that while the Presidency Bank rate was 8 per cent., some, at least, of the Exchange Banks did not hesitate to make advances on Government Paper at 6½ per cent. A severer commentary—practical and voluble—could not be made on the inflation, under unsympathetic circumstances, of the Bank rate; and if to this be added the fact that the three Presidency Banks shewed last week an aggregate cash balance of over 8½ crores (Rs. 8,55,29,062), the pronouncement is justified that they are infringing and violating the requirements of law while defeating the primary object of their existence. And yet, in the face of such cupidity on the part of the management of the Bank of Bombay at least, the present legislation has for its object not only the removal of the restrictions that the Act, now in force, has placed upon these institutions, but it also seeks to convert them into Foreign Exchange Banks with power to operate in the London Market.

In this connection, we have before us the letter on the subject of the proposed legislation addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, which records views that, having a purely self-interested character, are diametrically opposed to the consensus of opinion of those who are in a position to express themselves *pro bono publico*, untinctured by personal motives. In using the word "personal," we desire to differentiate between the personality that would mean individuality, and to state also that the self-interest referred to relates to those who are conspicuous entities connected with the working of the Bank of Bombay, which must explain the circumstances connected with the inditement of the letter in question. The information we have is that the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which is responsible for the views expressed in that letter was composed of the Chairman and of the Secretary of the Bank of Bombay and of the heads of two of the leading local mercantile firms—the intended fifth, who is the Agent of one of the leading Exchange Banks, having declined to lend himself to the anomaly and farce of becoming the proverbial "fifth wheel of the coach." It therefore becomes clear that with the Chairman of the Bank as President and its Secretary as one of the members of the Sub-Committee, the exercise by the former of the casting vote would render nugatory the views of the other two members; and therefore the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce became *ipso facto* the letter of the Bank of Bombay. We feel that we have the weight of reason on our side when we express the opinion that, if it was considered desirable that the Banks should be represented on that Committee and that two representatives of the Bank of Bombay should be appointed, the wisdom of appointing two of the heads of the local Exchange Banks should also have suggested itself for the purpose of creating an equipoise, and that the President of the Committee should have been selected otherwise than from that number. We should, under such a constitution of the Sub-Committee, have had an expression of views that would have left no room for cavil, at least, so far as the influence and direct interests of the Bank of Bombay are concerned. We have no desire whatever to challenge the views of the Bank of Bombay personnel on that Committee—they could not very well have had convictions contrary to those expressed, nor could anything else have been expected; but we contend that there is a strong case against the procedure that placed the two gentlemen referred to in a position that certainly would have been invidious if views other than those expressed by them had resulted.

In conclusion, we take the opportunity of referring to the monopoly that the impending legislation will practically create for the Presidency Banks, if these institutions be permitted to deal in Foreign Exchange and thus in effect to extend their operations to an indefinite limit. In this situation, the issue has arisen that the Government of India, as the founders of the Presidency Banks, are entering into competition with the Exchange Banks, the maxim *qui facit per aliam facit per se* having come conspicuously to the fore in this relation of events. What the legal responsibility would, therefore, be that the Government would incur if a similar collapse occurred to that which overtook the Bank of Bombay only forty years ago, we do not now propose to discuss; but certain it is that the moral responsibility of the Government would remain. To substantiate this view, we would refer the Financial Advisers of the Government of India to the report of the Commissioners appointed in 1868 to enquire into the affairs of the Bank of Bombay. On the other hand, if the legislation that has been inaugurated result in the amendment of the Presidency Banks Act in the manner proposed, the Government is likely to incur, in a more or less modified from, the consequences that France experienced with John Law's utopian schemes in 1715—20, after the death of Louis XIV. The story, reproduced in another column from Malleson's *History of the French in India*, under the heading "Banking in France," extends over a period of five years of trouble and disaster, punctuated by shifts and stratagems which eventually defeated their own ends and left the country in the throes of penury. It teaches a lesson that might with advantage be read by those who run; for however powerful the *official* financial resources of India and England combined may be, there is a Law of Supply and Demand to be reckoned with in matters of finance, and the fact has to be appreciated that the stream can no more rise higher than its source than can a pint pot hold a quart of liquid. We do not think that the Indian Legislature has realised, or has analysed, what the practical effect of the proposed legislation will be in thus making these institutions Banks of Deposit and Discount and, at the same time, free lances in the London Money Market. It may be said that the competition thus created between Presidency and Exchange Banks will benefit the public. This idea is, we think, purely ephemeral; but if it were not, competition cannot produce public benefit when the contest is an unequal one and one-sided as in this case, with the Government as a *plus* quantity on the side of the Presidency Banks. Roughly estimated, the Exchange Banks have about £20,000,000 sterling floating about between them and Indian Commerce and Trade *sans* Government Cash Balances in their coffers and *sans* Government patronage. It is these institutions which have played the most responsible and significant part in the development of the country, and therefore to retaliate on them now with a most indefensible and monstrous piece of Financial Legislation—ill-conceived, illusory, and unnecessary—proves beyond all room for doubt that practical and official finance do not run hand in hand. We cannot imagine anything more hair-brained than to let loose on the London market these Presidency Banks, which are regarded as Government of India Banks: the influence that they would thus carry with them would operate most disastrously on Indian finance, while, on the other hand, they could, just whenever they liked, move the market to their own purposes and play the tune to which they would have trade and commerce dance. We have before us the probability of these quasi-Government institutions doing a large exchange business and neglecting Government Paper; and if such a condition of things supervened, the Government could not stop it, because, if challenged, these Banks would make a complete answer in stating that they found that exchange gave them better results than "Loans and Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities," and that in the interests of their shareholders they were bound to produce for them the best results in their power—that power having been conferred by the Government! There are other illustrations that could be put forward, but *verbum sat sapienti*. In short, while there is no tangible reason or necessity for increasing the powers and scope of the operations of these Presidency Banks, incidents have occurred which should make it imperative for the scope of their operations to be restricted, in the first instance, to Government Paper; and, unless this condition be enforced, the Government can give no substantial or incontestable reason for allowing them to continue to exsist as a creation of State Legislation. The alternative should be a State Bank, which should exclusively discharge those functions that the Presidency Banks are intended to discharge for the Government, leaving Exchange and Private Banks unfettered to supply the requirements of commerce and trade on the lines that have been followed hitherto with such markedly favourable results in the advancement of the country.

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PRESIDENT AND PEACEMAKER. THERE is a curious irony about the Nobel Peace Prize and its presentation to President Roosevelt. Nobel was, of course, the famous inventor of dynamite. How many lives his invention has accounted for it is impossible to say, but it is pleasant to hear that this year his prize for peace should have gone to the man who not only put an end to the disastrous war between Russia and Japan, but only a day or two ago declared that war between Japan and America in consequence of the friction at San Francisco was impossible. It is a healthy sign when a monarch, crownless though he be, finds a serious *impasse* arise between his own countrymen and those of another nation, and, regardless of the merits of the case, sternly puts his foot down, and declares that "war is impossible!" Mr. Roosevelt will go down to posterity as "President and Peacemaker." He set a grand example to the nations of Western Europe in summoning the conference of Portsmouth, and calling a halt between Russia and Japan. Now he is carrying his precept into practise, and refuses to admit the possibility of America being impelled to a war with Japan. Nor does Japan want war. As Reuter told us on Thursday "Baron Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, has personally thanked President Roosevelt for his views on the situation," while in Tokio the opinion was quickly and unanimously expressed that Mr. Roosevelt's determination to preserve peace would promptly [illegible] settle the trouble in San Francisco. "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than War," and surely, if any living man deserves immortal bays, it is the American President of to-day. How different the conduct of the Crowned Monarch of Imperial Russia and the Uncrowned head of Democratic America? Years ago the Tsar set up the standard of Peace—with one hand on the sword! And while the world wondered the Tsar was arming to the teeth—arming for the fray which, though then unforeseen, was to destroy the flower of his Army and the whole of his Navy. President Roosevelt said nothing until the moment was opportune, and when Russia and Japan had had their fill of blood, then he called the halt, and the tired nations gladly obeyed. The award of this year's Peace Nobel should have its moral for His Majesty of Germany.

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FLOGGING IN THE EAST. LORD ELGIN has intimated to the Governor of Ceylon that public flogging cannot be entertained, and thus arises another little feeling of irritation at the interference of the Home Government with a colony's internal affairs. Mr. Pereira's report, of which mention is made by Reuter, showed that "the penalties at present inflicted are not sufficiently deterrent, that, for certain classes of crime, corporal punishment should henceforth be administered in public." Mr. Pereira knew what he was about when he made the recommendation and it was not without reason to support it; but that grandmotherly Association, known as the Indian Committee of the Humanitarian League interposed and in a letter to Lord Elgin, urged that "it is notorious that during the period when public whippings were commonly employed for the suppression of crime in the British Islands, crime was everywhere rampant; and the futility of this class of punishment has become so generally recognised that all recent attempts to extend the use of the lash in this country have been overwhelmingly defeated." England is not Ceylon and the argument does not apply, but the "humanitarians" further quoted Sir Henry Cotton, in support of their objection to Mr. Pereira's suggestion, who in a recent pamphlet declared "that it is the general, if not the unanimous feeling in regard to whipping as a judicial punishment, that it is an anachronism in India at the present day, that it is cruel in its inception and brutal in its consequences and that it is ineffective in the way either of reformation or example"—a statement for which Sir Henry Cotton had absolutely no justification. The day for the abolition of whipping—whether public or private is but a detail—has not yet come either in India or Ceylon and there are indeed certain cases in which we would glady see it more systematically resorted to, lest Lynch law find a home in India.

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THE PEERS AND THE EDUCATION BILL. The announcement concerning the Education Bill and the Battle of the Two Houses recalls Punch's cartoon with the legend "The Challenge." Footman of Noble House (to Mr. Birrell, who has had a stormy interview): 'You've dropped your glove sir.' Mr. B.: 'No! I *flung* it!'" The Lords have taken it up and forthwith will probably commence as pretty a fight as has yet been known in Parliamentary history. They have sent down a Bill which is declared even by some of the Lords' friends to be unworkable and impossible. The Commons are to be asked to return the Bill to the Lords. If the Lords persist in their present attitude and refuse to compromise, the Government will sacrifice the Bill rather than ask His Majesty's consent to it, and an appeal to the country on the question of the Education Bill and the reform of the House of Lords may follow at an early date. As an apologist for the Lords observed the other day: "If the Bill is withdrawn, either Ministers will be stultified altogether or they will have to bring in a new one and prepare for the great attack on the House of Lords which has so long been threatened by a section of their followers." They hope to get out of their difficulty by adopting a compromise. Mr. Birrell has said that he is willing to listen to reason subject to great principles. Unless one of the great principles of the Government is the oppression of other people's consciences, an accommodation ought not to be impossible. The principle on which the Lords claim to have acted is the preservation of the rights of conscience, the safeguarding of individual religious liberty, the deepening, strengthening, widening of those sacred influences which which we all believe to lie at the root of the commanding Imperial destiny of the people. But the real fight has only just begun.

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THE PLURAL VOTING BILL. The Pluring Voting Bill, which the House of Lords has rejected on its Second Reading, sought to impose a penalty on a Parliamentary Elector registered in more than one constituency, who votes in any constituency except that elected for the purpose. As Mr. Harcourt said in introducing it in the Lower House, it sought to abolish the multiplication of electoral power which came from the geographical distribution of real estate and sometimes from the vagaries of boundary commissioners. He believed that the Bill would remedy the over-representation of certain classes—a remark which led to vigorous criticism and opposition. The Opposition and the Lords regarded the measure as but a part of a larger scheme for the distribution of seats and for the redressing of existing inequalities. And it can very well stand over until the Government is ready with a Redistribution Bill which would at once place it on the scrap heap of obsolete measures.

AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE, the 2nd Royal Scots will detail a Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File with Band and Regimental Color under the Command of a Captain with two Subalterns to parade in front of the Secretariat at 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th December to receive His Excellency the Governor. Dress—Review Order—Winter Clothing. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 4-30 p.m.

THE police in charge of "traps" for motorists in Montgomery County Pennsylvania, gathered into their net the commander of the State constabulary, who was charged with having negotiated 825 yards of sand-papered downhill road in 52 seconds. He made no defence, and was fined 15 dollars, remarking that he guessed he was running a little too fast when the officers timed him.

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THE ROMANCE OF LOVE,

BY

REV. E. J. HARDY

(Author of "How to be Happy though Married," "The Love Affairs of Famous Men," &c.).

WE talk of the romance of war and of the romance of love, and certainly without romance war and love would be anything but poetical. What indeed would they be but slaughter and lust more or less legalised?

That can scarcely be called a natural union, where the imagination has never been kindled, or the heart touched on either side, where in a word there has been no romance. Surely there ought to be enthusiasm in the happy months that precede marriage.

A man said that he never despatched a love-letter without first submitting it to a lawyer. One [illegible] so cautious as this is almost incapable of falling in love at first sight which is I take it the healthy natural way of falling in love. It is a different thing when a man "wants to settle." The one man wishes to marry because he has fallen in love; the other wishes to fall in love because he wants to marry.

A real man does not argue with himself on these matters. He does not ask himself, "How much will this girl's father stump up" or "If I marry now shall I spoil my prospects?" No, he feels and acts. He mates like the birds, because he cannot help himself.

"And Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and they seemed unto him but a few days, for the love he had to her." What romance there is in these words from the narrative of an old Biblical love! Work that is done for love's sake seems short and seems sweet.

THE POPULARITY OF THE LOVER.

Here is a modern instance of a man working for love and being inspired by love when doing so. At an examination for a Civil Service appointment a candidate was observed to take a piece of card from his pocket. Whenever a stiff piece of work was reached out came this mysterious card, and after gazing at it earnestly for some moments the youth would put it away and go on writing with redoubled energy. The examiner thought that he had caught him copying, and demanded to see the card. The man blushed, but handed it to the examiner. It was the photograph of the girl whom he hoped to marry if the appointment were obtained. He had been gaining inspiration from her dear, sweet face.

When Queen Victoria was going to be married, her subjects were delighted because it was a love match. "It is this which makes your Majesty's marriage so popular," said Lord Melbourne. The same fact explains the popularity of the union of the King of Spain and Princess Ena.

Even those who to outsiders seem to be hardened bachelors are seldom as free from romance as they pretend to be. When alone in his lodgings looking at figures in the fire such an one sometimes fancies that a figure will take bodily shape, and that for him a day will come when he will be able to say,

"And one dear home—one saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I've found
Shining within when all is dark
And comfortless, and stormy round."

A SACRED TALENT.

Nor are bachelor-maids always true to their ideals. Two of them shared a flat for nearly three years. Each had a latch-key and did what she liked. Every day they told each other that they would never surrender to the tyranny of man, until one of them, who was pretty, did at last fall into the arms of a husband. The other abused her, and was thus answered—"Women may grow newer and newer, but they will never be so new as really to despise the old, old story revealed to them in love's young dream."

How much better it is for love and matrimony to be romantic than to be only a matter of money as in the following instance. They were walking in the conservatory. "Will you love me with all your soul?" she murmured. "Yes, darling," he answered. "And all your heart?" "Yes, dearest." "And all your—?" "Everything, darling, everything," he interrupted. "Pocket-book?" she continued, not noticing the interruption. He gasped once, and all was over.

Foolish people think of love as "a modern fair one's jest," as a subject for fun and banter: wise people, however, know that it is a gift of God and that to fall in love is for good or bad the most serious and important thing that a person can do.

To thoughtful, pure and healthy-minded young people, we would say: "Think of the mysterious beautiful feeling of first love, when it rises in your heart, as a sacred talent given not merely for your own happiness, but for the good of the world. You need not keep it to yourself as a guilty secret, for it is natural and right, but still less ought you to put it on your sleeve to be pecked at by daws. Beware of gossiping about such feelings to anyone whom you do not entirely respect, or who is in capable of appreciating them. To do this is to make them common and vulgar.

WHAT LOVER'S SAY.

"Do you drame of me, Mike?" said an irish girl to her lover, "Drame of you is it, me darling, sure and it's as how I can't get a wink of sleep for draming of you." "Oh what a recreation it is," exclaimed another love-sick Irishman, "to be falling in love; it makes the heart beat so delicately that you can't get a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain." This was love's young dream indeed. Alas! that it should be sometimes so mismanaged that it becomes a hideous nightmare.

On the other hand, when courtship is carried on not merely purely, for this we take for granted, but in a noble, chivalrous spirit it is the most important period of life. When taking delightful walks on summer evenings lovers build castles in the air and some of these may reach to Heaven for they may be the beginning of mutual work and mutual improvement that will fit the pair, after a happy life here, for a more perfect one beyond.

Unsympathetic people often wonder that lovers find to say during the many hours they spend together. Consider, however, that they have to tell the history of their past lives, their present feelings and their future hopes, and the more candid they are towards each other the better. Love does not depend upon words. But the silence of love is not less enchanting than its speech.

"Who hath not felt that breath in the air,
A perfume and freshness strange and rare,
A warmth in the light, and a bliss everywhere,
When two hearts yearn together?
All sweets below, and all sunny above,
Oh, there's nothing in life like making love."

FOR EVERY MAN ONE WOMAN.

Each young couple who begin marriage on the right basis bring the Garden of Eden before men once more. There they two are alone; love raises a wall between them and the outer world. There is no serpent there, and, indeed, he need never come, nor does he, so long as Adam and Eve keep him at bay; but too often the hedge of love is broken just a little by small discourtesies and little inattentions that gradually, but surely, become wider and wider holes, until there is no hedge at all, and all sorts of monsters enter in and riot there.

Every one knows Plato's theory about marriage. He taught that men and women are hemispheres, so to speak of an original sphere; that ill-assorted marriages are the result of wrong hemispheres getting together; that, if the true halves met, the man became complete. There is much truth in this doctrine that for every man there is one woman somewhere in the world, and for every woman one man. They seldom meet in time though they may perhaps in eternity.

Certainly there are those who expect too much from life in general, and from married life in particular. When castle-building before marriage they imagine a condition never experienced on this side of Heaven; and when real life comes with its troubles and cares the tower of romance fails with a crash leaving them in the mud hut of every-day reality. Women may wish but they will wish in vain to be married to a Poem, and given away by a Novel.

A man who had been married three times gave his experience as follows. He said, "My first wife cured me of romance, my second taught me humility, and my third made me a philosopher."

More fortunate people are not cured of romance after their marriages but become even more romantic. True, mere passion subsides and gives place to a more tranquil feeling, but passion is not romance and it is not love of the highest kind. At the same time to be always beloved one must be always agreeable, so it is a great mistake for lovers to cease courting when they get married. "My husband," said a lady the other day to her confidante, "never goes away, even for a few hours, without kissing me, and returning two or three times to bid me good-bye."

THE GHOST OF LOVE.

Shakespeare says that men are "April when they woo, and December when they wed." If this be a rule it is one to which there are many exceptions. Not a few women can say of their husbands what the wife of the celebrated actor Garrick said of hers: "He never was a husband to me; he was always a lover."

"There is real love just as there are real ghosts. Every person speaks of it; few persons have seen it." This cynical remark of Rochefoucauld is certainly not true in reference to love before marrige, and the existence of love after it rests on far better evidence than the existence of ghosts. I have never seen a ghost, but I have often seen love surviving matrimony. I have seen many a husband-lover and sweet-heart wife.

Writing to his wife from the sea side, where he had gone in search of health, Charles Kingsley said: "This place is perfect; but it seems a dream and imperfect without you. People talk of love ending at the altar—Fools!"

Young married people often think that those who have been in the holy state of matrimony twenty or thirty years longer than themselves are very prosy, unromantic, and by no means perfect examples of what married people ought to be. To such persons we would quote words which an old minister of the Church of Scotland once said to a young Scotch Dissenter who was finding many faults—"When your lum (chimney) has reeked as long as ours perhaps it will have as much soot."

For forty-six years the love for his wife of that great man of science, Faraday, remained "as fresh, as earnest, and as whole-hearted," as in the days of his youth. Another man of science, James Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam hammer, had a similar happy experience. "Forty two years of married life find us the same devoted 'cronies' that we were at the beginning."

A SAD THOUGHT.

Doctor Arnold the great school-master often dwelt upon the rare, the unbroken, the almost awful hapiness of his domestic life. Yes the married happiness of some of us does seem strange when we think how little we deserve it, and almost awful when we reflect that in this world at least it will soon come to an end.

Spare all hard words, refrain from all unkind deeds, for a day will come when you will be willing to give red coin of your heart's blood to unsay those words and undo those deeds; that will be the day when Death comes to take from you that husband or that wife whom you now know to have been to you your truest, it may be your only real friend.

But I do not like to end my article with such a sad thought as that of separation, and so I shall remind you and remind myself that if we really believe what as Christians we profess to believe we can look forward not without hope to that

"Perfect marriage day, when earth's lost love,
Shall live once more, when lack and loss shall pass away,
And all find all not found before."

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A WORD TO THE INDIAN FARMER

(Continued from Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Farmyard manure consists of the dung and urine of cattle and of other farm animals. Its quality and composition will depend upon:—

1. The kind and condition of the animal producing it;
2. The quality and quantity of the food supplied;
3. The care bestowed in collection and preservation.

1. *The Animal*. Sheep yield more concentrated dung and urine than horses; horses than cattle; and cows than buffaloes. The following table shows the average amount of nitrogen in 100 parts of the excrements of these animals:—

	Nitrogen in Dung.	In Urine.
Sheep	·07	1·4
Horse	·05	1·2
Cow	·03	0·8

This table brings out clearly not only the difference in the composition of the excrements of different species of animals, but also the fact that in every case the urine is much richer than the dung.

Amongst cattle themselves an adult animal gives a richer manure than a growing calf; a dry cow better than a milking or a pregnant one, because in the latter cases a part of the food is spent in putting forth the fresh growth or in forming the milk.

2. The food used in feeding the animals is a more important factor in determining the quality of the manure than even their kind or condition. The excrements of the animals of which farm manure is chiefly made up are simply the food sent out of the body after it has performed its functions. So what comes out as manure is what has been put in as food: the richer the food is in valuable ingredients the richer will be the manure. Foods vary very largely in their composition i. e. in the proportion of nitrogen and other valuable ingredients they contain. The foods given to cattle may be broadly divided into (a) the staple straws or green fodders which are given in large quantities, when possible as much as the animals will eat, and (b) the concentrated foods generally given in small quantities at so much a day per head, as cotton seed, rape or mustard cake juar seed, gram, arhar, lobia, moth, etc. Practically speaking, the bulky foods of the former kind are more or less uniform in their composition and may be taken to contain 4lbs. of nitrogen in 1,000lbs., while the concentrated foods named contain about 35 to 50 lbs. of nitrogen in 1,000 lbs. Thus these concentrated foods contain about 10 or 12 times as much nitrogen as the straws, and the manure produced by an animal, as well as its health and condition, will depend not so much upon the straw or fodder given to it as upon the quantity of concentrated food given daily.

This was clearly shown by the analyses made by Dr. Leather, the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, not to speak of the countless analyses that have been made in Europe and America. He took 13 samples of dung, six of which were produced by cattle that were daily getting concentrated food in addition to their straw, and the remaining seven by ordinary village cattle that depend upon grazing and the ordinary ration of straw but get no concentrated food. It was found that the former six samples contained on the average 0·54 per cent of nitrogen against the average of 0·17 per cent of nitrogen contained by the latter seven samples. That is, the dung of cattle that got concentrated foods contained three times as much nitrogen as the dung of cattle that did not get concentrated food. By allowing concentrated food it is not the dung alone that becomes richer as a manure but the urine also and that in a greater proportion. In fact, with adult working animals "the whole of the nitrogen and ash constituents contained in the food eventually comes out into the manure either through the dung or the urine. A clear grasp of this fact by the farmers of England and other advanced countries has not only contributed to their collecting and preserving the excreta of their live stock more and more carefully in proportion to the cost of the food, but has led them to purposely adopt a more liberal feeding of their stock. For they see that the money they spend in the purchase of food secures them a double advantage: stronger and more useful animals and a richer manure as well.

"3.—The care bestowed in Collection and Preservation."—All the dung and all the urine excreted by farm animals together with any litter that may be used, when well-rotted without undergoing any loss of plant-food ingredients, make the best possible farmyard manure. But in the general practice of the cultivator a great part of the dung, almost the whole of that collected during the dry months, is burnt as fuel either in his own household or sold outside to be used as such. Thereby the organic matter of the burnt dung and the nitrogen contained in it are lost. Assuming that a pair of working cattle will produce about 100 maunds of fresh dung per annum during nights and the non-working hours in the day, and assuming that the cultivator burns ⅔ of this quantity, he loses about 11·6 lbs of nitrogen if his cattle do not get concentrated food and 39 lbs of nitrogen if they do, as in the case of cart bullocks or plough cattle belonging to the better cultivators in the Meerut Division.

The Urine is, weight for weight, a richer manure than the Dung.

We have seen this already. Dr. Voelcker found one specimen of the urine of Indian working cattle to contain 1·16 per cent. of nitrogen and Dr. Leather found in another specimen that he analysed, 0·87 per cent. of nitrogen. A pair of working cattle can be taken to void about 4,000lbs. in the year during nights and non-working hours and this would mean about 35lbs. of nitrogen. But the cultivator in his ordinary practice not only does not utilize it, but allows it to ferment in the sheds and become a nuisance to his cattle and the people living in the house.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE FIGHT OF THE HOUSES.

EDUCATION BILL AMENDMENTS RETURNED.

The Lords Retaliate.

PLURAL VOTING BILL REJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Birrell said that Government had decided to ask the House to return to the House of Lords their amendments to the Education Bill as a whole, because they are destructive to the main principles of the measure.

He hoped the House of Lords would then substitute others more limited in their scope. The Government, he said, was prepared to consider some of the concessions, but anything like the present amendments was quite unacceptable, and that if the House of Lords persisted the Bill would be sacrificed.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moves a Resolution to-morrow.

It is believed the course is unprecedented.

A portion of Mr. Birrell's forecast of the proposed concessions was received with disapproval by a section of the Ministerialists.

The House of Lords have rejected the Plural Voting Bill on its second reading by 143 against 43.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The House of Commons was crowded last night and numerous peers were in the galleries.

Mr. Birrell explained that Government had resolved to return the amendments to the Education Bill to the Lords not because all were bad but because they would involve at least eighty divisions and endless prolongation and complication of the debate. The resolution, which Sir H. Campbell Bannerman moves to-day, rejecting the Lands Amendments 'en bloc', is quite un usual. Its object is supposed to be to throw the whole responsibility on the Lords.

Mr. Balfour declared that the Government action would constitute a precedent absolutely destructive of free criticism and he would rather see the Bill perish than be adopted in the Government's shape.

Mr. Redmond said if the Bill failed to pass owing to the Government refusing to make concessions, it would be most serious for Government and the Liberal Party.

Mr. Perks warned Government that the Nonconformists had reached the utmost limits of concessions.

Lord St. Aldwyn and Lord Lansdowne in the Lords declared they were perfectly ready to promote electoral reform, but plural voting was a trivial anomaly while other most glaring inequalities were maintained.

NONCONFORMISTS JUBILANT.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The Government has rejected the amendments to the Education Bill made by the House of Lords, and their action has given the most intense satisfaction to their supporters.

Mr. Birrell, in a vigorous fighting speech, said that by the amendments the principle of popular control had been reduced to a farce.

The Bill will be returned to the House of Lords, for the Government are prepared to consider conciliatory modifications provided that they do not affect the principle of the Bill.

The Lords have retaliated by rejecting the Plural Voting Bill. There is every probability that the Session will be extended over Christmas.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EAST INDIA WOOL TRADE.

Frequency of Anthrax.

DANGER REGULATIONS SUGGESTED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Gladstone announces that, owing to repeated cases of anthrax in connection with East Indian wool, he was considering the application thereto of a portion of the sorting and combing regulations applicable to dangerous wools; but he first invites observations from the manufacturers.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

Roosevelt the Peace-Maker.

FORMING AN INDUSTRIAL PEACE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

A telegram from Christiana states that the Storthing has conferred the Nobel Peace Prize on President Roosevelt.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The American Minister thanking the Storthing announced that President Roosevelt will use the Nobel prize to establish a permanent Industrial Peace Committee at Washington. A righteous peace for the industrial world, he said, being as important as for the international world.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR OFFICERS.

Commencing the Experiment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Army Council has arranged a special experimental course of commercial and business training for Officers at the London School of Economics. It begins on the 10th January and lasts six months.

DISTURBANCES IN KOREA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The *Times* telegram from Tokio states that the disturbances in Korea are increasing in importance.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" passed Suez, on the 9th instant having been detained by a blockage in the Canal, and is due at Bombay on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

MR. AND MRS. R. D. TATA have invited Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji to become their guest, while in Bombay, at their house in Marine Lines. It is therefore probable that after his return from Versowa, Mr. Dadabhoy may stay with Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tata.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Opening Ceremony at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

An interesting function took place at Fort St. George yesterday evening when the magnificent rooms belonging to the Cheshire Regiment branch of the Royal Army Temperance Association were opened by the Reverend J. H. Bateson, General Secretary of the Association. The rooms are considered to be the finest of their kind in India and have been splendidly fitted up by Messrs, Spencer and Co. The entire suite is fitted up with an electric installation consisting of 92 lights and 32 fans.

This is the first electric installation which any Army Temperance Association in this country possesses as its own property.

The Revd. Bateson made an impressive speech advising the men to stick to their pledges, to support their branch Officers and try and bring other men in. Revd. Bateson said that he had to thank Colonel Neville, Major Cook, Mr. Foley and all the other workers for what they had done, and wished them every success in their great work.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR E. POE.

Visit to the Governor of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

H. M. S. "Hermes" the flagship of the East Indian Squadron, with His Excellency the Vice-Admiral, Sir E. Poe, the Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron on board, arrived here at daybreak.

Vice-Admiral Poe landed at 8-30 a.m. accompanied by Lieut. Golden and was met at the Pier by Major G. C. Glyn, Military Secretary to the Governor and an A.-D.-C. There were also present:—Mr. Mitchell, Acting Chairman of the Port Trust and Mr. C. L. Bidie, Deputy Commissioner of Police on the Pier, where was drawn up a guard-of-honour of the Cheshire Regiment with band and colours. A salute of 17 guns was fired by the Garrison Artillery.

His Excellency then entered a carriage sent from Government House and drove off to visit the Governor.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

The Dewan Precedes His Highness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

Mr. P. Madhava Rao the Dewan of Mysore returned to Bangalore as he is not leaving for Calcutta till Monday next.

The Maharaja leaves Bangalore for Calcutta on the 19th instant.

"EMPIRE DAY."

Incorporation in the List of Public Holidays.

MASS MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 11.

A mass meeting has been held and the Commissioner in Sind has been asked by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to include "Empire Day' (24th of May) in the gazetted List of Public Holi days in Sind

SHOPKEEPERS' STRIKE.

Doubling of Octroi Taxes in Sialkot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 11.

There is a big strike in Sialkot City.

The Cloth, Vegetable, Iron and Metal Utensils and Meat shops are closed.

Great inconvenience is felt, and there is much bitter feeling throughout the City.

The Deputy Commissioner is in Camp.

The cause of trouble is the doubling of Octroi taxes to meet expenses of high salaries of Municipal servants.

BULLION IMPORT STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The net imports of gold into India during the month of October were valued at 215 1/2 lakhs of rupees and that of silver at 180 1/3 lakhs, making a total of nearly 396 lakhs.

OPIUM REVENUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The Bengal Opium Revenue to the end of the month of December was 102 lakhs better, and that of Bombay revenue to the end of November 5½ lakhs worse than the estimate.

TRANSPORT "SOUDAN."

Arrival at Madras from Singapore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

The hired transport "Soudan" arrived in the Madras roads this morning from Singapore with the 2nd Battalion of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regiment (Sherwood Foresters) ordered to Bangalore.

The strength of the Regiment is 15 Officers, and 554 Non-Commissioned Officers and men in command of Colonel C. N. Watts who will land tomorrow and proceed to Bangalore by special train the same evening.

POONA WEDDING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 11.

At St. Mary's Church yesterday the marriage was celebrated of Mr. Gilbert Miles, I.C.S.. Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, and Miss Winifred Pryor. The bride, who only arrived from England on Saturday last, was simply but gracefully attired in an embroidered white silk gown. She was given away by Captain McPherson, I.M.S., and attended by Miss Reynolds as Bridesmaid. Mr. French I. C. S. officiated as Bestman.

Among those present at the church and subsequently at the reception given by Captain McPherson were the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Greany, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, Captain and Miss Hootan, Mr. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, and Mr. Graham I. O. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles proceeded to Khandala for their honeymoon.

COUNTRY CRAFT WRECKED.

The Port Officer at Rangoon notifies that a report has been received of a small country craft which has been submerged. It was passed bearing East at a distance of nine miles from Alguada lighthouse. The length of the boat is about eighty feet.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

THE DUCK SHOOT ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 11.

The Staff for the troops to be concentrated at Agra in January will be drawn entirely from the Eastern Command.

It will not be possible, the *Pioneer* understands, to carry out the big duck shoot which had been arranged for the Amir of Kabul on the Bhartpur Jhil. The water is receding so rapidly that there will be nothing but dry ground by the middle of January.

MAJOR BIRD TO JOIN THE STAFF.

(FROM OUROWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Major Bird leaves Calcutta next week to join the staff of the Amir at Lundi Kotal as His Highness' Surgeon.

WOMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S BAZAR.

Opened by Lady Minto.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The Women's Friendly Society sale work was opened to-day by Lady Minto who exprressed her deep sympathy with the Society.

LADY MINTO FETE AT CALCUTTA.

Monster Lucky Bag and Philatelic Exhibition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

Notices of a monster lucky bag in connexion with Lady Minto Fancy Fete are issued. Gifts of any sort, however small, will be welcome and should be to sent Wellesley Place, Calcutta. It has been decided to hold a philatelic exhibition in connexion with the Fancy Fete. The issue of special stamps is also under consideration.

RECEIPT OF GOLD BY INDIAN MINTS.

To be Stopped from April Next.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The next *Gazette of India* will contain a Notification cancelling the arrangement for the receipt of gold bullion by Indian Mints. When the orders, under which gold bullion is accepted at mints, were issued in 1893, the coinage of gold in India was regarded as a possibility, and, when restrictions on the quality of gold which might be tendered were relaxed in 1899 it was expected that the unrefined produce of Indian mines would be brought into the minds instead of being shipped for export. These expectations has not been then fulfilled. There is no prospect that gold will be minted in India in the near future, and it is only an infinitesimal part of the gold from Indian mines that finds its way to mints. Government accordingly has decided to receive no more gold at mints except in the form of sovereign and half sovereigns after 1st April, 1907.

TWO CAVALRY SOWARS CONVICTED OF DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 11.

Two Sowars of the 23rd Cavalry, which recently left Poona for Secunderabad, were to-day sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate to two years' rigorous Imprisonment each, including, three months salitary confinement on a charge of dacoity.

These men took advantage of the plague scare in October last when people fled from the city and sought refuge in Ghorpuri Bazar. Here a series of decoities was committed without detection, and it was deemed essential to protect the place by an armed police guard. One night an alarm raised in the Bazar that a wealthy shopkeeper's house was broken into and the police at once entered the house headed by a European Constable. They were met by one of the two sowars armed with a lathi with which he attempted to level the European officers; but the blow missed and the man made for a native policeman who was laid low with a wound across the face. He then dashed out of the house, but before he could disappear he received a charge of slug from the police which dropped him. The second man attempted to outreach the police with a cash box containing some thousands, but he was captured after a struggle with the police. The wounded Sowar was conveyed to hospital and remained two months.

MAHOMEDAN PILGRIMS AND THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

H. E. the Governor's Sympathy.

Over five hundred Mahomedans, who came down to Bombay recently from the different parts of India, on a pilgrimage to Jedda, seem to have fallen on evil days. Hearing that the British India Steam Navigation Company had reduced their fares for the deck-passage to Jedda considerably, the poor devout pilgrims sold most of their belongings and with the small amounts of money thus realised, they hastened down to Bombay in gangs. But as the strain of competition decreased, and the room for more pilgrims was scarce, the B. I. S. N. Company brought into vogue their original rates of passage-money. The pilgrims complained that when they left their houses, they read an advertisement in one of the papers that the B. I. S. N. Company had reduced the deck passage to Rs. 12-8 per head, from their original rate of Rs. 60. Most of the poor pilgrims could not afford to pay their original charge for their tickets, as they had made all their monetary arrangements on the reduced notified charges. They are, however, reluctant to go back to their own country, as most of them have vows taken never to return home until they had the pledge for the pilgrimage fulfilled. It is but a poor sight to see these men now lying about in the open, near Wari Bunder, as their two "Moosaferkanas" in Bombay, have already been over-crowded. They complained about their present state of things—which is one of a more completely stranded—to the different civil authorities of Bombay, from whom they expect their redress. Their complaints also reached the ears of His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, who, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Fulton and three other members of his staff, visited the two "Moosaferkhanas" of the Mahomedans, one near the J. J. Hospital and the other near the E. G. Hospital, yesterday afternoon, His Excellency also visited the Disinfecting Shed' at Wari Bunder, where he enquired of the pilgrims as to where they had come from and what were their grievances. He heard their complainants from their own lips, and saw for himself the advertisement in one of the local papers, that notified the reduced passage-moneys to Jedda. His Excellency was told by the pilgrims that they were lying in the open without any shelter on them, and where they lay, the sanitation was very unsatisfactory.

The Governor enquired what thepilgrims would pay if a shed was put for them. The pilgrims showed their willingness to pay an anna per head. After some further conversation His Excellency sympathised with the pilgrims and explained to them that there would be a number of ships returning from Jedda to take them there.

FOR the position of master and matron of Lexden (Suffolk) Workhouse the guardians chose an engaged couple, who were told that it was expected of them that they should get married before they took up their offices. The father of the new master was previously selected and appointed upon the same condition.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE RAND IMMORALITY CHARGES.

Rival Johannesburg Meetings.

London, Nov. 24.—A disorderly mass meeting, summoned at the instance of the Mayor of Johannesburg, was held in the Wanderers' hall on Thursday to consider the confidential report of Mr. Justice Bucknill on the moral condition of the Chinese in the Rand compounds. A majority of those present, including Archdeacon Furse and Mr. Burnett, a Wesleyan minister, demanded that the report and the evidence upon which it is based should be published. A counter-meeting, organised by Messrs. Cresswell and the Outhwaite, the latter of whom is the Australian freetrader who opposed Mr. Chamberlain for Birmingham at the last general election, was held in Market-square; and the resolution it came to was that the proper remedy for the evil was repatriation of the Chinamen on the expiration of their contracts

THE FRENCH NAVY.

SUBMARINE MOTOR ENGINE WANTED.

London, November 24.—M. Thomson, the French Minister of Marine, has urged the Chamber of Deputies not to construct too many submarine boats at present, but to wait until a motor engine is invented capable of enabling such vessels to precede a general fleet attack upon an enemy. The Chamber voted the money for the construction of six battleships by a majority of 393 to 112.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

HUGE NEW ASIATIC RAILWAY.

London, November 24.—The Russian Government has sanctioned the details of plans for the construction of a new railway, at a total cost of £17,000,000. The projected line will proceed from Stretensk to Pokrovokaya, in South Central Russia, and thence to Kharbarovsk.

AN ODESSA OUTRAGE.

While the funeral of the police official who had been assassinated was proceeding in Odessa, a gang of roughs in the employment of the police went in procession through the city, and in its course smashed the windows of the Jewish houses and beat 24 students.

TOILERS OF THE SEA.

ATTACKED BY OCTOPUSES.

London, November 29th.—A party of French fishermen had a most sensational experience yesterday while fishing in Erquy Bay. On raising a drag net they were horrified to find the projecting arms of a huge catch of octopuses fastening on the sides of the vessel. There were at least 1.500 tentacles visible, and the crew were in imminent danger of falling into the clutches of the monsters.

Seizing their hatchets the fishermen immediately cut the cable which dragged the net, and it fell back into the sea, the net and the catch of fish which shared it with the octopuses being a total loss. Their prompt liberation of the net alone prevented the vessel from capsizing, and the men from being drowned and perhaps devoured by the monsters of the deep.

As it was several of the sailors were embraced by the tentacles, two being poisoned by contact therewith.

MAN WITH SIX WIVES.

London, November 24—Joseph Fielding Smith, the president of the sect known as the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," who was arrested in New York at the beginning of October on a charge of bigamy—it was stated that he had half-a-dozen wives and forty children—has been tried for the offence in the District Court at Salt Lake City, the headquarters of the Mormon organisation, found guilty of unlawful cohabitation and fined 300 dollars.

VALUABLE TAPESTRY STOLEN.

London, November 24.—Two Parisians presented themselves at the door of Count Berthier's house while he was absent, and presented a forged letter of introduction to his servants. They declared that the Count had sent them to remove certain tapestry, were admitted to the castle, near Diedenhofen, a fortress in Alsace-Lorraine, and removed gobelins to the value of £5,000. No clue has been found as to the identity of the thieves.

P. & O. AND GERMAN LINER'S RACE.

"MOLDAVIA" v. "GROSSER KURFUERST."

Sydney, November 22.—Considerable interest was manifested in the run from Melbourne between the two mail steamers, "Moldavia" and "Grosser Kurfuerst." The steamers left Port Melbourne on Tuesday afternoon, the "Moldavia" clearing the Heads only ten minutes ahead of the German liner. Both were evidently "opened out" on the run along the coast, the result being that they never lost sight of one another. The 'Moldavia' however, maintained her slight lead throughout, entering the Heads at 4-50 this morning, the "Grosser Kurfuerst" following only a quater of an hour later. The two steamers averaged between 15 and 16 knots.

NEW ORPHANAGE AT HARESWARI.

AT a public meeting convened at Hareswari by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. K. P. Joshi, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has performed the auspicious ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Ba Shri Baiji Rajbasaheb Orphanage in the presence of a large assembly of officials and public of the State.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Maneklal, a member of the Managing Committee of the orphanage, who related the cause of calling the *Sabha* and thanked their Highnesses for their kind patronage. After the performance of the ceremony according to the Shastras the Maharaja Saheb made an interesting speech in course of which, after pointing out the necessity for such an orphanage he dealt with various subjects relating to education, industry and religion. Messrs Parbhudas and Meghabhai stated in short the requirement of such a department and Mr. M. P. Sanghvi, on behalf of the *Mahajans*, thanked their Highnesses for patronizing the work. After garlanding the Maharaja Saheb, the distribution of *Pansupari* took place and the Sabha was declared to be closed.

AHMEDNAGAR'S NEW REGIMENT.

THE *Times* of Ceylon of Thursday says:—The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," arrived from Mauritius at 8 a.m. to-day with 8 Companies of the 75th Carnatic Infantry, the new native Regiment to relieve the 2nd Battalion Worcester Regiment, which is leaving Ceylon for Ahmednagar on the 16th instant. This is, as is of course known, in accordance with the new Army Scheme. For some time there was much uncertainty in the best-informed circles as to whether the British Regiment in Ceylon was going to be replaced by a native Regiment, but such doubts have long been removed. Most people have got reconciled to the idea of having a native Regiment where for so long they have been accustomed to British troops. The change will be felt all the more keenly from the fact the 75th Carnatics are succeeding one of the finest Regiments that have ever been stationed in Ceylon. Having had the 26th and 9th Madras Infantry here before, there will not be any novelty about the new arrivals, especially as a large number of the 26th M. I. who were here are in the new Regiment. The fine record too, of the Madras soldiers when in Ceylon will ensure for the new arrivals a cordial reception and a large share of the public esteem.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT TRIMULGHERRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 8.

2ND ROYAL FUSILIERS' FANCY DRESS BALL.

AMPLE scope was given for much merriment a the 2nd Royal Fusiliers' Fancy Dress Ball, on Wednesday last, which was held in the Central Gymnasium, Trimulgherry. The function was organised by the Dramatic Club of this very popular Regiment.

The large interior of the Gymnasium was brilliantly lighted by means of powerful Washington arc lamps, and the Hall looked its best with a gay array of flags of various kinds. With regard to the dancing surface it was absolutely perfect. The Band of the Regiment supplied the dance music, it being of the latest out. Dancing began at 8 p.m. and was maintained with vigour until the small hours of the morning.

In the way of being a success there has been nothing in the line of a Fancy Dress Ball, given in the station for years, that could even approach that of the Royal Fusiliers. The numerous invitations sent out were gladly responded to, and the large assembly of guests in fancy dress, which must have told heavily on the purses of many of the wearers, made up a scene that is not likely to be forgotten in Secunderabad for a long time to come.

From the time the question of holding the ball came on the *tapis* up to Wednesday last the greatest secrecy was observed by those concerned, as to the character they were going to impersonate, and to this fact was due the originality of many of the costumes. So well were the assumed characters of both ladies and gentlemen got-up, that one would think that the services of an expert theatrical costumier had been engaged for the occasion.

It was mooted that prizes would be awarded to ladies and gentlemen for the best and original costumes. This doubtless gave a certain amount of zest to competition. The duties of the Judges were far from being light, it being difficult to arrive at a decision without much consideration, where all appealed strongly for a verdict in their favour. However the Judges did not err very far in their decision.

There were two first prizes—one for the best dressed lady, the other for the best or original gentleman, and there were also seven extra prizes.

Miss Kathleen Bell, daughter of Captain Bell, Royal Fusiliers, was awarded the ladies' first prize. This young lady appeared as "Violet," and as such she well merited the prize, her whole dress being as near Nature-perfect as it could possibly be. The extra prizes for ladies were given to Mrs. Metcalfe dressed as a "Geisha girl;" Mrs. Brocks as an "American Lady"; Mrs. Daymond as a "Parsee Lady;" and Mrs. Frankel as the "Daughter of the Regiment" (old style dress of the Royal Fusiliers).

Among the gentlemen was Dr. A. Mix, who arrived late, dancing being in full swing at the time, but his grotesque appearance as a "suffragette" called forth such a burst of laughter that dancing was suspended for full fifteen or twenty minutes. A few remarks about his costume may not be out of place here. The frock was made of bright green muslin, bodice tight-fitting, low neck, white ruffle, puffed sleeves, very prominent bustle, divided skirts well befrilled, white pants showing below; stockings bright red; the bonnet a poke one was green, tied under the chin with yellow bow. He wore immensely large spectacles, boa and muff bearing the words "Female Suffrage," and carried a huge pink and green reticule with the words "Women's Rights" printed thereon; he also was equipped with a good supply of handbills, "Vote for Women," which he freely distributed. It is needless to say that the judges awarded him the first prize for originality.

The other gentlemen's prizes were awarded as follows: Conductor Craig "Heathen Chinee" Sergeant Jeffries as "H. E. the Minister;" Mr. Pearsse as "Sir Peter Teazle."

To give a detailed description of each costume would be a herculean task, besides occupying too much space. Amongst the ladies there were several pretty dresses, the wearers being Mrs. Toomey, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Starks, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Mix, Mrs. MacDougall, Miss Sybil Watts, and Miss Stella Watts, the latter two young ladies looked charming as "Grecian Ladies." Among the sterner sex might be mentioned Colour-Sergt. Woodman, Sergeant Cook, Sergeant Byrne, Colour-Sergt. Peacock, and Mr. L. W. P. Chamarette.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KATHIAWAR, DECEMBER 8.

OUR popular and energetic Agent to the Governor, Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C.S.I., is at present at Balacherri, near Jamnagar, whence he is expected to return to Rajkote on or about the 12th instant.

Major W. Beab, Political Agent, Halar, arrived in Wankant yesterday and will be in Morvi on the 10th, leaving for Malia on the 11th.

There are some cases of plague in Wankant. Though deaths are not numerous, Rats are dying in large numbers and there has been a scare among the people most of whom are seeking skelter in Morvi and the neighbouring villages.

Rao Saheb Amersinjhji, Chief of Wankant, leaves for Bombay to-morrow, with the ladies of the Zenana.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, who has been appointed to settle the boundary dispute between Morvi and Nawanagar anent the Navlakhi Bunder, between Morvi and Cutch *re*-Adhir-Nera boundary and between Cutch and Jamnagar relative to the Jhiujhoda Bunder controversy, has postponed his first sitting to the 15th instant. All the three States have been requested by the Special Commissioner to adduce documentary evidence on that date. It is not yet known what counsel, Cutch has engaged. The Morvi State has borrowed the services of the able and energetic Chief Minister of Palanpur, Mr. Ranchhordas V. Patwari, B.A., LL.B. for the conduct of its two cases, while the Jamnagar State has engaged Mr. H. A. Wadya and two local pleaders. The same officer is appointed to settle the long-standing disputes between the Junagadh and Gondal States about the Sarsai Mahal. The enlightened and highly talented ruler of the Morvi State who is a model Chief in Kathiawar and who has made a very great name for his successful administration has returned from his tour in the Adhir Mahal in Wagad. It is very likely that on his return from the Imperial Cadet Corps in January, the young Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, will be installed with the administration of his State. Thakore Saheb Lakhaji Raj is already betrothed to a Kunwari of the Lathi State whom he will probably marry on his return.

THE SACHIN MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES.

A Presentation.

HIS Highness the Nawab Saheb of Sachin who had rather a busy time of it since the 4th Instant departed from Bombay by special train taking with him his Begum Saheb on the evening of the 6th idem. Prior to his departure, writes a correspondent, he called Sheith Oosman Jumal, his Bombay Agent, and thanked him for the arduous duties which he had performed and looking after the wants and comforts of the several Chiefs and Nobles who were located in distant localities and the masterly manner in which the guests brought to the notice of His Highness Mr. Oosman's valuable services. His Highness addressing Sheith Oosman Jumal said: "It affords me the greatest pleasure to present you with this gold watch and chain and I need hardly tell you that your services will be appreciated both by my brother Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and myself."

Sheith Oosman suitably replied, thanking His Highness after which the Nawab Saheb entered his saloon and took his seat amidst hearty and deafening cheers given by the people present. The special was due to arrive in Sachin at about 9-15 p. m.

The Chiefs now in Bombay are His Highness the Maharaja of Bansda with his three Kumars, Prince Vijay Singhji of Palitana, the Sahebzadas of Cambay, Radhanpur, Prince Ranjitsinghji and others. The Maharaja of Bansda is staying at Cumballa Hill at Prince Vijaysinghji's Bungalow, as his guest.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

A NEW PLAY.

Miss Ellaline Terris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

MR. SHAW'S NEW PLAY.

Some time ago Mr. George Bernard Shaw's very friendly critic, Mr. William Archer, challenged the much discussed dramatist to write a play about death. Mr. Shaw promptly accepted the challenge and "The Doctor's Dilemma" produced at the Court Theatre this week is the result. Everyone of course expected Mr. Shaw to be novel, original, illuminative, and suggestive; at least so all his enthusiastic supporters amongst the press and the public prepared us to anticipate new ideas from that very resourceful and versatile author whose ingenuity has turned the Little Court Theatre into a financial success. But, as one might have known, the newest ideas always turn out to be as old as the world or very nearly so, the central motive of Mr. Shaw's new play is no exception to the rule. It is the old story of King David and Uriah the Hittite, the story of the man who consciously contributes to the death of another because he is in love with the other man's wife. This is the basis or groundwork of Mr. Bernard Shaw's latest play, but he has managed as usual to embroider his theme with an enormous amount of eccentric trimmings, whimsical discursiveness and a superabundance of fantastic jargon about everything and anything, so long as it is purely extraneous to the interests of his characters.

Truth to tell, Mr. Shaw's tricks of topsy-turvy humour, worked out on a formula and carefully elaborated, begin to show signs of the wear and tear incidental to old age. He has said and done so many things to a pattern that now we are in the happy position, or unhappy perhaps, of knowing exactly what is going to happen. The one outstanding feature of the Doctor's Dilemma is a peculiarly offensive death scene, offensive because it is artificial, untrue to life and strained to the point of absurdity. Miss Lillah Mc'Carthy, with her pale earnest face, dark romantic hair and nervous staccato manner, carried off the principal acting honours of the speech. The piece will undoubtedly be a success. That is to say all the quaint and peculiar people, mostly women who ride "hobby horses," dress in a studiously singular fashion, confess a sentimental interest in socialism and eat farinaceous foods will flock from the suburbs to the Court Theatre for months to come.

OTERO.

The announcement of the impending marriage between Mr. Rene Webb and Senhora Caroline Otero, the beautiful and famous Spanish danseuse has aroused considerable comment and interest in London. Otero is well remembered here when she danced so divinely at the Alhambra and drew all the town to see her dazzling equipment of costly jewels, in which her strange bizarre gowns were always smothered. But her wonderful dark eyes flashed as brightly as any of the diamonds that glistened and sparkled on her dusky throat, and she had a lithesome grace of movement in dancing that in itself repaid a visit to the Alhambra. Otero has always been a woman of wild freakish fancies. One remembers her notorious bath of red wine with rose leaves floating on the surface, and the skin costume she had made which covered her from head to foot like a glove. She has been very frank in her interviews with the Parisian reporters and perhaps not over discreet.

A NEW ALICE.

Of all the plays that have consistently held the affections of playgoers year in and year out, I should say, with the possible exception of "Charley's Aunt," that "Alice In Wonderland" has been during the last decade the most pronouncedly successful. Never a Christmas season without bringing us a new rervival or version of the popular story, and it would not be an easy task to recite from memory the names of the various ladies who from time to time have essayed the part of Alice. Little girls of not more than eight or nine years old—some perhaps a little older—used to be generally chosen to enact Lewis Carroll's bewitching heroine, but now grown up and experienced actresses are all the vogue. The last was Miss Ellaline Terriss, dainty and charming as ever, who made quite a new character out of the part, and this year we are promised still another Alice in the person of Miss Marie Studholme. She has been absent from the stage for a short time, but all too long for her many admirers, and will be seen next month in the part I have named at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and later on she will star appropriately enough in the title-role of "Everybody's Darling" at Mr. Hicks' new theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue.

THE ADELPHI.

In spite of a general chorus of praise from the critics, "The Virgin Goddess," a truly fine poetical drama is to be withdraw from the Adelphi to-morrow. The circumstance is quoted as evidence of the statement made before in these columns that there is no longer an actual public for poetic drama in London. You can, under certain circumstances make a poetic drama written in blank verse a qualified financial success by the aids of gorgeous scenery and dresses, and by importing star performers or notorious persons into your cast. But unless you allure the public into your theatre by such temptations as these you will find, if you are a producer of poetic plays, that your benches are empty and your box office the reverse of busy.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of the South Africans by Scotland will be old history to your readers. The Colonials played a fine game and were never favoured with good fortune. They were beaten purely on superior forward play, but it must be remembered that the ground on which the game was contested had been rendered, by a long spell of phenonenal rain into a perfect quagmire. The ball was caked in mud and it was desperately hard for any of the players to maintain a footing. These facts are not quoted to explain away the Colonials' defeat but simply to show that the game was fought on a day when weight in the forward meant much, and as the Scottish forwards were both heavy and clever the source of the home victory is easily discernable. Marsburg, the famous South African full back, was, as you know, severely injured; so severely indeed, that he was obliged to be carried off the ground on a stretcher in a senseless condition. A rumour spread over the town that he was actually dead and as time wore on the report appeared to gain in confirmation. Under the belief that the rumour was unfortunately true, a body of pressmen wended their way back dismally to their hotel discussing the sad fatality. "Marsburg is dead" were the three words on everybody's lips. Just as one entered the hotel however, somebody came rushing at headlong speed down the stairs. Two representatives of London newspapers were unceremoniously bumped on the hall floor. The thoughtless person who had caused the little catastrophe stopped and apologised It was Marsburg, and the healthiest looking "dead man" I have ever seen.

THE YOUNGER JOCKEYS

A feeling is prevalent amongst the Stewards of the Jockey Club that much should be done to stimulate good riding amongst the younger race of professional horsemen. Many of our younger men imagine it below their dignity to ride any race out to a finish. They have been in the habit of cutting things fine and so have experienced a number of startling reverses. The number of races this year on which a horse has been just beaten on the post through the negligence of his jockey have been quite extraordinary. A marked change is likely to be experienced in this respect next season. Owners will not employ horsemen who play at riding. New boys will probably come to the front; indeed the time was never so opportune for young and daring apprentices to gain a speedy and remunerative reputation.

R. C.

PROFESSOR EARL BARNES, lecturing before the British Child-Study Association, gave the replies he had received from British and American children to the question, "What is the most laughable thing you ever saw, or heard, or read?" One youngster gave the story of the hen fed with sawdust, whose chickens had wooden legs. Another voted for that of the man who was running and was asked why he was doing so. He replied that it was to get home before he got tired.

BANKING IN FRANCE.

An Interesting Incident.

ON September 1st, 1715, an event occurred which changed for a time the current of affairs in France and her dependencies. On that day Louis XIV died, leaving behind him a public debt of 2,412,000,000 francs, and the revenue mortgaged for years to come. Misery and disease reigned amongst the population, commerce and industry were in an extraordinary state of depression, national bankruptcy appeared inevitable. The Duke of Orleans, brother of the King, upon whom had devolved the office of Regent, whilst he almost despaired of the means whereby to extricate the country from the calamity by which is was threatened, was yet determined to resort to any expedient rather than declare bankruptcy. Whilst yet meditating on the courses open to him, there suddenly appeared in Paris, within a month after the death of the King, a young Scotchman named Law, who, addressing himself to the Regent, declared his ability to rescue the country from the financial abyss into which it had fallen and to restore to it credit and prosperity.

To understand the revolution which overtook the affairs of the East India Company at this juncture, it will be necessary to give here a brief outline of the measures adopted by Law, under the sanction of the Regent. In pursuance of his demands there was created, by letters patent dated May 2, 1716, a bank of deposit and discount, authorised to issue notes payable to the bearer in coin of the current value of the day. The capital of this bank, styled the General Bank, consisted of 6,000,000 francs, in 1,200 shares of 5,000 francs each, payable in four instalments, one-fourth in specie and three-fourths in Government notes. One great object of the establishment of the bank was thus to relieve the public credit, by accepting at par for the payment of its shares, Government notes which were then scarcely saleable at 70 or 80 per cent. discount. At the same time that it did this, it declared its own notes payable in cash to the bearer at the current value of silver. The sudden establishment of a bank on such principles, and with a comparatively low rate of discount, at a period when confidence had disappeared, had an electric effect. Instantly there was a strong demonstration in its favour, and a rush to partake of the advantages it offered. The confidence in its stability became so strong, that although it possessed a capital of but six millions, Law saw himself enabled, within a short time of its establishment, to issue notes to the value of fifteen or twenty millions. The credit of the bank was further augmented by the publication, on April 15, 1717, of a decree, which commanded all the agents entrusted with the management of the Royal revenues, to receive the notes of the bank as money, and to cash such notes at sight to the extent to which cash was available.

The success of the bank had already greatly relieved the State credit, for it being a condition of the purchase of bank shares that they should be paid for, three-fourths in Government notes, a run had ensued upon these securities, and they had risen greatly in favour. The revival of credit stimulated the other industries of the nation, and commerce and trade, shortly before so depressed, began to resume the position natural to a state of prosperity.

But this was only a beginning. Its success stimulated Law to propose, and the Regent and the public to accept, the more speculative schemes which were formed by his teeming brain. The district of Louisiana in North America, discovered in 1541, and traversed by M. de Salle in 1682, seemed to Law to offer a basis upon which to erect a scheme which would secure immense commercial advantages to France, and at the same time benefit her finances. The idea itself was not new, for one Antoine Crozat, a speculative merchant, had already attempted the task of colonisation, and had failed. He was too willing therefore to make over his privileges to Law. But if the idea was not new, the treatment proposed by Law was startling by its novelty. He declared it would be necessary to raise a Sovereign Company, rivalling the companies of England and Holland, and depending on a large capital. This capital, he proposed, should be not less than 100,000,000 francs, divided into 200,000 shares of 500 francs each, payable in Government notes. As these were still at a discount, the proposal was regarded with wonder, and, at first, with some distrust, But Law was confident. It was his object to cause, by the success of his scheme, a further run upon the Government notes, so as to raise them to par.

The scheme was presented to the public in August 1717. Letters Patent, bearing that date, conferred upon the Company of the West, as it was [illegible] for twenty-four years, the privileges of a [illegible] entire trade with Louisiana and Canada. [illegible] of the citizen and the trader, and of the [illegible] of the soil, was comprised in these [illegible] were made dependent solely upon the [illegible] rendering fidelity and homage to the King of France [illegible] token of vassalage. But though presented to the public in August, 1717, some time elapsed before Law was able to take the scheme, as it were, by the hand, and to push it into public favour. Measures, hostile to himself and his plans, were being hatched at the time under the auspices of the Parlement of Paris, M. d'Argenson, President of the Council of Finance, and the brothers Paris. He deemed it more prudent therefore to await the moment when he could act with a certainty of success.

It is only necessary to state here that in the contest of the Regent with the Parlement, the Regent triumphed. Profiting by this victory, he caused to be issued, on December 4, 1718, a royal proclamation by which the General Bank was declared attached to the State, under the designation of the Royal Bank, with effect from January, 1, 1719. The King, *i. e.*, the State, thus became security for the notes. The change was effected by the purchase by the State of the twelve hundred shares which constituted the original capital of the bank. These shares were paid for in cash. It will be recollected that the original shareholders had paid for each share of 5,000 francs only, the first fourth of 1.250 francs in cash, and the remainder in Government notes, then at 70 or 80 per cent. discount. The transaction then was most favourable for the shareholders. It seemed at first scarcely so for the State. So greatly, indeed, did the notes of the bank multiply that Law found it would be impossible to act up to the rule which had made the fortune of the General Bank, and which provided for the payment in specie, to the bearer, of the amount of the note at the current value of silver. Under his auspices, then, it was decreed that thenceforth the amount represented by the note should be paid in "*livres tournois* of a fixed and unvarying value, whatever might be the after variations of coined money;" and that only notes under 600 francs should necessarily be paid in cash, it being optional to the banker to give change for notes above that amount in notes or cash, as he might consider most convenient.

This interference with the free trade of currency, this upsetting of the ladder by which Law had made his first reputation, was undoubtedly a great mistake. The General Bank, however, had been so successful a project, that the public were slow to perceive the error, and before it could be exposed, Law had launched, in all earnestness, that commercial and financial operation which is so intimately connected with the subject of our history. We have alluded to the formation of the Company of the West. Pending the conversion of the General into the Royal Bank, Law had left this scheme, as it were, to itself, and the shares, consequently, paid for in depreciated notes, had fallen to the value of one-half. He then suddenly conceived the idea of uniting to this new Company the old East India Company founded by Colbert, as well as the Companies of China and of Senegal, neither of which was in a very flourishing condition. To the thus United Company would fall, he fondly hoped, the trade of France with the East as well as with the West. The Regent entered fully into the scheme. With his sanction a royal decree was issued dated May, 1719, to carry it into effect. In this decree the failure of the Company founded by Colbert was admitted and dwelt upon; the cessation of its trade, its abandonment of its privileges to others, were adverted to, and attributed to its bad management; the continuation of its charter for ten years, by the late King, from January 1, 1715, was admitted; "but," the decree went on to state, "in place of fulfilling its legitimate duties (the payment of its debts), the Indians have carried to us reiterated complaints that the Company will pay neither interest nor capital, and that for more that sixteen years it has not sent any vessel to Surat." After a further reference to the inevitable consequence of such management, the decree continued thus: "We have considered it proper for the welfare of our Kingdom to re-establish and increase the commerce of the French with the Indies, and to preserve the honour of the nation by paying to these people the debts contracted by the Company. To carry out this design, we have resolved to suppress the privileges accorded to the Companies of the Indies and of China and to unite them to that of the West." After this preamble there followed twelve decrees, revoking the privileges of the old Companies, and conferring on the Company of the West the sole right of commerce to the countries east of the Cape, including, besides, the African Islands and the Indian Seas, the Red Sea, Persia, the territories of the Mughal, Siam, China, Japan, as well as the Straits of Magellan and the seas to the south. To the same Company was likewise granted possesion "of the lands, islands, forts, houses, magazines, property, movable and immovable, revenues, ships, barks, munitions of war and provisions, negroes, animals, merchandise, and, in fact, everything that the Companies of India and China have been able to conquer or acquire, or which has been conceded to them in France, in the Indies, or in China, on condition of paying to the French, as well as to the Indians, all the lawful debts of the Companies of India and of China." The commercial advantages granted to the Company were very great. It was allowed the exclusive right of importing from the countries indicated all products not prohibited in France, and facilities were accorded to it of selling the prohibited articles to foreign countries. By the 11th decree it was directed that thenceforth the Company should be styled the "Company of the Indies," and should assume the arms of the Company of the West.

But, perhaps, the most important of the decrees promulgated on this occasion related to the mode in which the funds necessary for carrying on the business of this great Company should be raised. The part of the sixth decree, which settled this point, ran thus: "We have permitted and do permit it to issue new shares to the value of twenty-five millions of francs, to be paid for in ready money only, and at the rate of 550 francs for each share. These will be of the same nature as the 100 millions of the Company of the West, which are before the public, and their numbers will follow immediately that of the last share of the 100 millions; and in consideration of the ten per cent. which the purchasers will pay above the par value, it is our will that these shares shall be on the same footing as the others."

Law had thus at his disposal 50,000 shares of the nominal value of 500 francs each, but for which the purchasers were required to pay ten per cent. in excess of that value. But his scheme comprehended something far more extensive than the simple project indicated in the decree from which we have quoted. Just prior to the amalgamation of the Companies he had gone into the market and had bought up all the shares of the Company of the West that were to be had. This proceeding brought them up to par, even to a premium. But it was after the amalgamation had been decreed that he made his great *coup*. Acting under his influence, the Regent caused to be decreed on June 20 following, that, to ensure an equal chance to all, without favour to any, no one should be eligible to become a purchaser of the new shares who did not possess in the old shares (of the Company of the West) a value four times greater than that for which he now wished to become a subscriber. Now, it is curious to mark the consequence of this edict. The old shares had been issued at 500 francs each, payable in four instalments in Government notes, then at perhaps 70 per cent. discount. Of this sum the first instalment only had been called up, that is to say, possession of each of these shares had been obtained by a cash payment of less than 40 francs. (Supposing that Government notes were then at 70 per cent discount, the value of 125 francs in notes could be purchased by 37½ francs in cash. Now, 125 francs in notes represented the first call made on the shareholders of the Company of the West.) Now the effect of Law's new proposal to forbid the sale of shares in the new Company to all who did not possess four times the amount in the old was to cause an extraorhinary run on the old shares. They rose consequently to an enormous premium. The original holders, and those who, like Law and his friends, had purchased before the amalgamation, made thus very great profits. The Parisians, with their usual facility of nomenclature, styled the old shares *meres* and the new shares *filles*, appropriately remarking that these latter always brought with them their dower; for such was the hourly increasing rage for speculation that a purchaser could almost immediately realise double or treble the amount he had invested.

Another impulse was soon after given to the shares of the Company of the Indies. The profits of the coinage for nine years were made over to it, on the payment to the King of fifty millions of francs, by regular instalments, in fifteen months. To raise this sum a new issue of shares became necessary. Consequently authority was decreed to the Company to issue 50,000 new shares at a nominal value of 500 francs each. But at that time the first issue of shares, the *filles*, had risen from their issue value of 550 francs to 1,000 francs each in the market, or nearly cent. per cent. To profit itself by this rise, the Company decreed that though issuing these new 50,000 shares at a nominal value of 500 francs each, they would be purchasable only at the current rate of the other shares, or 1,000 francs each. But in addition to this, and still further to increase the value of the old shares, Law caused it to be notified that to obtain these shares at their advanced rates, it would be necessary to own paper of five times the amount applied for, in old shares, and to pay for them, not in specie, but in notes of the Royal Bank. This, the latest issue of shares, received at once from the public the name of *petites-filles*. The desire to obtain these increased not only the value of the *meres*, but made everyone anxious to exchange his coin for notes of the Royal Bank. This measure, as it were, consummated the first part of the financial revolution inaugurated by Law. The Government notes, which, in 1715, had been at 70 to 80 per cent. discount, rose actually to par, and the shares of the Company of the Indies were quoted at 200 per cent. premium. (When Law, in introducing to the public the scheme of the Company of the West in 1717, boasted that one of its effects would be to raise the depreciated Government notes to par value, the public, incredulous, declared that if he were to accomplish this, he would be worthy of having statues raised to him all over France. Yet he did it).

In the same year the Company made a most important purchase, for it proved to be almost the only one of those that survived the golden reign of Law, and contributed in later times even to the prolongation of its existence. They acquired from the Government, for 4,020,000 francs, the monopoly of tobacco. The value of this monopoly increased to such an extent, that in after years it brought in an annual revenue of eight millions—a sum almost sufficient, at 8 per cent., to pay the total interest on the capital of the Company as it was fixed in 1725. There was granted to it about the same time the farming of the salt mines of Alsace and Franche Comte.

But great as had been the previous measures of Law, and unexampled as had been their success, he was prepared to go still further. It was his great ambition to extinguish, by means of the Company, the public debt of France. This debt amounted at that time to from 1,500 to 1,800 millions of francs, and its yearly interest to 80 millions. Law believed it possible, in the then state of confidence and excitement, to substitute for the public debt, the shares of the Company of the Indies. He offered then to lend to the State twelve hundred millions—a sum afterwards increased to fifteen hundred millions—at 3 per cent. per annum, on the condition of receiving authority to issue shares to that amount, and of being entrusted with the collection of the public taxes. On the 2nd of Steptember the Government officially accepted these offers. The Company at once created 324,000 new shares, bearing the nominal value of 500 francs each, but as the value of the other shares had by that time risen to 1,000 per cent.—each share being thus worth in the market 5,000 francs—it was at first determined to offer them to the public at that rate. Subsequently, however, it was resolved to sell them, in series, by public auction, in front of the magnificent palace which the Company had just then purchased at the corner of the Rue Vivienne. Here, and in the neighbouring streets, crowds were wont to sit through the long nights, caring neither for cold, nor hunger, nor thirst, each man armed with his heavy bag of coin or well-filled pocket-book, anxious only to secure or to maintain a good place, from which to bid for the coveted shares. At this public auction the Company realised for the 324,000 new shares no less a rate than a thousand per cent. on the nominal value of each share. Taking stock in November, the Directors ascertained that whilst they had issued 624,000 shares, representing 312 millions, for which they were responsible, they had sold them for 1,797,500,000 francs, representing the enormous profit of 1,485,500,000 francs. Unfortunately, but a small portion of this was realised.

It is impossible to describe the eagerness and alacrity with which all classes entered into this race for wealth. Men who had been beggars became suddenly rich beyond previous calculation. A cobbler made for some time two hundred francs a day by establishing a stall for the supply of pen and paper for the calculations of the speculators. Men made a trade of lending their backs as desks upon which speculators might write, and gained thereby considerable sums. The Duke of Bourbon realised twenty millions of francs, and the Duke of Antin twelve. Nor was their example a solitary one. Luxury increased in proportion to the establishment of wealth. Unheard of prices were paid for furniture, carriages, and articles of dress. It seemed as though the age of gold had dawned. The principal advantages, however, were realised by those who happened to be in the confidence of Law. To obtain his friendship, even his acquaintance, was the aim of every man's ambition. Princesses vied with Duchesses for the honour of an introduction to this disburser of fortunes, and when this was impossible they did not hesitate to have recourse to all sorts of artifices to obtain an opportunity of speaking to him. (The Dowager Duchess of Orleans wrote: "Law is so pursued that he has no rest night or day. A duchess has kissed his hand before everybody. And if Duchesses act thus, how will other women kiss him? All this time, the great mart of business, the Rue Quincampoix, was crowded by "nobles and footmen, bishops and clergy, men of the sword and shopmen, magistrates and pickpockets, marquesses and servants, Frenchmen and Foreigners," all animated by but one object, the scramble for wealth. So entire was the confidence in Law's paper, that it was actually preferred to coin, which was then regarded as but a clumsy sort of circulating medium. Law himself was nominated, on January 5, 1720, Controller-General of Finances, having paved the way for the assumption of that high office by embracing the Roman Catholic faith.

But though Law was apparently at the summit of his ambition, the crisis was at hand. Many of those who had realised fortunes from their speculations were clear-headed enough to preceive that it would be wise to invest a portion of their gains in land. This movement, adopted almost simultaneously by very many, threw a number of shares into the market and cheapened the price of all. Even at the end of 1719 shares had indicated an inclination to fall. Law, however, threw himself manfully into the gap. By a series of measures he endeavoured to make the possession of paper-money still more advantageous to the public than specie. He offered increased facilities to small capitalists and annuitants to invest in the scheme. At the same time, he showed a bold front to the public by directing the employes of the Royal Bank to display the utmost readiness to exchange specie for notes. But, in February, 1720, the rage for speculation had been superseded by the rage for realising. Men of all sorts hastened to exchange their notes for silver, and for the most part to invest this silver in tangible property. To such extravagance, in its turn, was this system carried, that after the shops of the jewellers and upholsterers had been exhausted, people invested their realisations in groceries and even books. Any investment was preferred to the now discredited paper. To so great an extent had it fallen, in an incredibly short space of time, in public estimation, that in March shopkeepers advanced their prices 50 and 100 per cent when paper was presented to them for payment.

Meanwhile, Law, still confident, endeavoured, by fresh artificial and arbitrary measures, to keep up the value of paper and to lower that of specie. To effect this purpose edict followed upon edict. It was forbidden to employ silver in making payments above ten francs, or gold above three hundred. The wearing of diamonds, pearls, and precious stones was forbidden, and the manufacture of articles of gold and silver was confined to the narrowest limits. A decree of the 28th January directed a lowering of the standard of the coinage above a certain value, with a view to recall all such pieces in circulation into the Treasury. Another of the 27th February, forbade the possession by anyone of more than 500 francs in silver, and directed that all payments above 100 francs were to be made in bank-notes. On March 11, gold was entirely recalled from circulation from May 1 following, and the use of silver, the small pieces excepted, forbidden with effect from August 1. In the same month, to prop up the Royal Bank, Law united it to the Company of the Indies. The saleable value of the shares of this latter was fixed irrevocably at 9,000 francs each, and two offices were opened for the conversion of shares into bank-notes, and *vice versa*, at this rate. The office for the conversion of shares into bank-notes was at once crowded. Taking the notes, men rushed to sell these at a depreciated value for cash, or sent them for sale in the provinces where they were still accepted. The proceeds they invested in any sort of tangible property.

These contrivances did not prevent the downfall of the entire scheme. The prohibitory clauses brought, indeed, great stores of specie into the bank from the untitled classes, but they were powerless against the higher nobility, who, in those days, were above the law. (As soon as the decree was issued, the Prince of Conti drew from the bank three carts full of crown pieces. The Duke of Bourbon withdrew twenty-five millions. Others, of lower rank, were unable thus to defy the law. In the house of one shop-keeper, fifty thousand marks in gold and silver were seized by the State, on account of his non-compliance with the edict). But though they brought in money, they absolutely destroyed confidence, and the depreciation continued. Law, after other minor experiments, which proved inoperative, endeavoured to stop the depreciation by the issue of a decree on May 21, by which the value of the shares was to be gradually decreased to 5,000 francs each, at the same time that the bank notes were reduced to one-half their actual value. The measure, in consequence of the debasement of the coinage, would, had confidence existed, have been beneficial to the shareholders. But in the actual state of affairs they regarded it simply as a depreciaton of nearly one-half of their property. The panic, therefore, increased so greatly in intensity that Law was forced, on May 27, to issue another edict withdrawing that of the 21st. But this wavering on his part only increased the want of confidence. Shares fell to a mere nominal value; tumults took place in the streets; capital disappeared; the misery of the populace for want of a purchasing medium increased daily; the Royal Bank was crowded with poor wretches anxious to exchange their small notes for silver; a guard was placed over Law, nominally to prevent his escape, really for his protection. Everything foreboded a catastrophe. At this crisis the Company of the Indies came forward, and offered to take up all the depreciated notes of the Royal Bank and to extinguish them at the rate of fifty millions a month for a year, provided its commercial privileges were made perpetual. This offer was accepted by the Government: a decree, dated June, 1720, was issued, and thenceforth the Company which ruled French India from the Rue Vivienne is known in history under the designation of the Perpetual Company of the Indies.

But this measure, which the Parlement refused to confirm, did not stop the panic. In October of the same year it was therefore determined to effect a return to cash payments. The union between the Royal Bank and the Perpetual Company of the Indies was therefore dissolved, and that Company was reorganised on the footing of a commercial association independent of the State, the value of its shares being reduced to 2,000 francs each. About the same time the contract, which secured to it the right of coining money and collecting the revenues of the State, was cancelled. Shortly after, Law having been forced to retire from France, its shareholders were declared responsible for all the engagements it had contracted and for all the notes it had issued; its property was sequestered, and a provisional board, composed of officials denominated *Regisseurs*, was appointed by Government to carry on its affairs. The investigations and cancellings to which this Board had recourse resulted in leaving the Company, in 1723, a private commercial association, with a capital of 112,000,000 francs in 56,000 shares of 2,000 francs each. Two years later the number of the shares was reduced by 5,000 represeenting 10,000,000 francs. Of all the great privileges conceded to the Company during the administration of Law, there then remained only the inheritance bequeathed to it by the old Company, founded by Colbert, and the monopoly of tobacco.

A WORD TO THE INDIAN FARMER.

(CONTINUED)

The way commonly adopted in Europe and in the United States of America for securing the urine and preventing the loss of its nitrogen is the use of litter. In this country the want of bedding material is the difficulty, but this can be got over in many places by careful collection and preservation of the leaves of sugar cane, sheesham, mangoes, jack or other trees and all kinds of vegetable refuse. The following system of housing cattle, known as the Box system, is well suited for absorbing urine and supplying a well-rotted, rich farm-yard manure.

Box System. Dig the floor of the ordinary cattle shed about 3 to 3 1/2 feet deep. Plaster the bottom and sides with clay and sprinkle a little ashes and spread a thin layer of whatever litter may be available. The manger for holding the straw and other fodder will be in front of the cattle. For a pair of cattle the shed may be about 7 feet broad and about 10 feet long. When more than a pair are to be housed a long shed of the above width may be used, allowing at the rate of about 10 feet of length of shed for each pair. It may be found convenient to separate the lot of each pair by two or more bamboos put across the shed. Every morning, after the cattle have gone out for work, the cattle attendant enters the shed, covers it with the dry part of the bedding and spreads about 5 or 6lbs of more bedding for each pair of cattle. That part of the bedding which is wet with urine may be spread likewise before using the fresh bedding of the day. In the rainy weather somewhat more bedding will be necessary, especially when the roof happens to be leaky. The manure will go on accumulating and the box will get full in about six to eight months according to the size of the cattle and the amount of litter used. When the box is full, the fresh accumulation at the surface may first be removed and the rest of the manure dug out and carted to the field for immediate use. The manure thus made will be moist, well-rotted and of a rich brown colour. In the corners and those parts of the shed where the cattle do not tread much, the manure may be dry, mouldy and very hot. A little care on the part of the cattle attendant while sprinkling the wetted straw in the mornings, and his treading down these parts with his foot, will lessen this mouldiness considerably. The unrotted top portion may be put back into the box to be taken out with the next removal of manure. The box system of housing cattle is now frequently adopted by the more enterprising farmers of Europe and America for fattening as well as working cattle, one of the objects being to make as large a quantity of rich well-rotted manure as possible. For one thing well-known to the Western farmers and practised by them is that if they want a large quantity of manure they must *make* it and they can if they like. The box system has been under trial at the College Farm in Saidapet (Madras) for the past 22 years, and at the Cawnpore and other Indian Experimental farms for some years. The cattle have been found to keep perfectly healthy like those in other sheds and the objection that is raised against it by those who have not tried it, as affecting the feet and health of cattle, is against all experience in India and other countries. By this means about 12,000lbs or 150 maunds of rich manure can be made from every pair of working cattle."

But notwithstanding all the care and attention bestowed on the manure heap, neither in Europe nor in India can we find a sufficiency of this natural manure. Recourse must therefore be had to artificial fertilizers either to take the place of or to supplement what the farm supplies.

(To be Continued.)

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SPORTING NEWS.

SPORTING NOTES.

WITH the advent of the cold weather we are at last beginning to awake from the lethargy of the past few months. The races start on Saturday, much to the delight of the jockeys in Bombay and to the benefit of their pockets.

Despite that the first gallop of the Season on the litter was last Friday and the grass will not be opened for work yet awhile, the horses are in a very fairly advanced stage and we are likely to open the Season with good entries. Those jockeys who thought of a soft time, with only native boys to compete against, find they are not the only pebbles on the beach and go very near double figures as far as Europeans are concerned. Melsom came to Bombay as a father last Wednesday—bravo Tommy—and left immediately for Calcutta, where I see he has registered a win on the C. B. Saloon, which he will ride in the Trials and probably Cup, though I cannot quite see he has a chance of more than placing in the former and not even that in the latter. He had a strong race with Sacristan II at the finish, and as the few pounds which come off one and go on the other favour O'Brien's mount, he looks like riding the winner. His two most dangerous rivals are Blitzen and Contest. I, personally, am not much in favour of Fitz Grafton from what they say in Calcutta and think his stable companion will finish in front of him.

Long Tom was not out on the Course on Saturday morning being a bit sore, but I stick to him, and fit and well, as I think he will be, there'll be nothing to touch him. Mallard should please and I hear Rosenule is doing well.

I remarked some time ago upon the neglect of Tiger Smith at Home and it must be with extreme satisfaction to Indian sportsmen, as a whole, that the news comes of his first success and his surmounting of the first rung of the ladder which leads to Class 1 He does not seem to have forgotten his old maxim of 'sooner done the better' and once more did not have any use for more than one round. Kelly, we are told, is quite a prime and favourite at the National Sporting and cannot weigh less than 12 stone, a good 12 lbs. more than Smith, but when news came of his *modus operandi* I, for one, would have backed our champion at the odds which are sure to have favoured the sailor; and the 10th I know would have done likewise. Who Smith will meet next is not known as yet, but I am confident which way it will go with anyone near his own weight. Moir is, of course, the man he wants but has yet to go up a rung or two to reach him.

Hanging on to the subject of boxing, what are our Heavyweights doing? There are only three, 'Gipsy' Smith, Kirk and Henry, and these keep flinging challenges at each other but don't get to 'biz'. Smith and Kirk have primary claim to the title, each having tackled Tiger, and Smith having recently beaten Henry, though the verdict was reversed some two years ago in Secunderabad. Kirk has now agreed to fight in Agra during the Amir's visit and if this again does not suit Smith, let us hope some enterprising person will bring them together during the Bombay race week in February.

In Calcutta they are trying to settle the Welter weight question and Harry Powell has once more bobbed up with a claim on the title to which I scarcely see his right. He lost to Pickering, but I think his condition was against him and he has found Rs. 2,000 on his side to meet Bill Fisher, whom I think the best of the bunch. Sam Newman has reappeared and is after Pickering and the winner of each fight should meet as a finale.

Mr. Fred Hogan will have to be getting busy with the new Junior Football Leogue, which is to take about two months to wind up with a tournament for the youngsters, and for this he tells me he has received several promises from places at a consederable distance from Bombay. Simultaneously with this the Hockey Season will be on, though as yet the proposed Hockey League is not established.

Before I close I would like to mention the extraordinary keenness of the big owners, Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas and Ananji Nanjee. They have commissioned an artist to make oil paintings of five of their favourite animals; a trying ordeal for the gees and consequently an operation which meets with the distinct disapproval of 'Tod' Fowler. Chief amongst them, of course, is Bay Middleton, whose first taste of the whip in Jimmy's hands brought such a storm on that jockey's head. One of their new ponies by the bye, has been named Lord Middleton, but is not expected to turn out so well as a fine bay they've named His Highness. Their keenness does not stop here, as out of eight jockeys they have retained five including the pick of them.

The trainer of Boabdil, Munro, and Kassim had a nice smash up when their trap ran into a bullock cart on the course last week. The former has his arm fractured and the latter his leg.

REX.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

First Night's Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 11.

The 93rd Highlanders' Boxing Tournament opened last night and will continue for the next three nights. Some excellent fighting was witnessed by enormous crowds. The following were the result:—

Light Weights.

Pte. Grady beat Pte. Vey after a determined fight in which both men displayed considerable science.

Pte. Cameron *vs.* Pte. Kennedy:—

Kennedy finding it useless to fight on under great disadvantages threw up the sponge in the first round.

Pte Matchell *vs* Pte Scott:—

This was practically a farce and the Referee disqualified both men:—

Pte Henderson *vs.* Pte Fleming:—

In the first two rounds honours were easy, but in the third Henderson improved his tactics and won.

Pte McIver *vs.* Pte Mc'Koy:—

They went in for sledge hammering from the start and McKoy soon had his hands up.

Pte Dunn *vs.* Pte Watson:—

Watson having persisted in fouling his opponent, the Referee stopped the fight in the first round and gave the victory to Dunn.

Pte Clink *vs.* Pte Connelly:—

Both were worn down towards the end and fought almost mechanically. Clink eventually won.

Pte Stevens *vs.* Lance-Corpl Berry:—

Berry was much the better of the two as regards science, but Stevens managed to get his fists home oftener and won.

Six Round Contest.

Pte Smith *vs* Pte Parry:—

This was the most exciting fight of the night and both men fought on gamely till the end when Perry was declared the winner.

Heavy Weights.

Pte Laird *vs* Lce Corpl White:—

Laird caught White a smack on the ribs and floored him in the first round.

Pte Orr *vs* Pte Miller:—

Orr had quite the best of it in the first two rounds and won.

Pte Keenan *vs* Pte Bell:—

Keenan not being able to enter the ring Bell got a walk over.

Pte Curran *vs* Pte Lamb:—

Curran, after a stubborn fight all through, won by a slender margin.

THE MADRAS CRICKET CLUB.

The Ceylon Tour Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

The Ceylon tour of the Madras Cricket Club which was being arranged for the Christmas holidays has been abandoned owing to the inability of the club to arrange a representative team.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Another Point of View.

INDIA appears destined to be very closely associated with South Africa. There is first, and of greatest importance, the treatment which natives of British India have been subjected to in that country, and there is some measure associated with this the question of Indian labour being supplied to assist the gold mining industry. It will be remembered that this labour supply has been used, in some measure, by the Indian Government as a lever in its efforts to secure better treatment for Indians who were already settled in the Transvaal for trading purposes. Before the introduction of the Chinese coolies the Indian Government was asked to permit and assist in the recruitment of coolies in India for indentured service at the mines. The answer of the Government, Lord Curzon being Viceroy at the time, was that it "would be prepared to allow the introduction of indentured Indian labour into the Transvaal if certain conditions relating to resident Indians were granted." The most important of these conditions was "that licenses should be given to all Indian traders who had established business outside locations under the Government of the South African Republic, whether with or without licenses, allowing them to retain their present places of business." It is not necessary to trace the whole history of the correspondence and the orders which have been passed, but the fact is undeniable that the status of British Indians is worse rather than better since the Boer Republic was overthrown Sir Arthur Lawley, now the Governor of Madras, was called upon to inquire into the matter, and in the course of his report he candidly "recognised the danger with which the continued existence of the European commercial community in the Transvaal towns was threatened by the continued influx of Asiatic traders with whom, owing to their lower standard of living, Europeans cannot compete, and on the consequent violent prejudice against the Asiatics which exist in every town of the Transvaal." The truth, in fact, was that the Imperial authorities found that they

DARED NOT SET THIS WHITE RACE FEELING AT DEFIANCE.

Yet the Indians have always had a strong case. In a speech delivered by Lord Lansdowne, a former Viceroy, and at the time (1899) Secretary of State for War, these strong observations were made: "Among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than the treatment of these Indians. . . . What do you imagine would be the effect produced in India when these poor people return to their country to report to their friends that the Government of the Empress, so mighty and irresistible in India is powerless to secure redress at the hands of a small South African State?" The small State was crushed, but the redress did not come. While we cannot doubt for a moment that Lord Lansdowne and other British Ministers who spoke in the same tone were perfectly sincere, we have to acknowledge that they failed entirely to realise the unity of white sentiment against the Asiatics, and failed, also, to grasp the fact that it is much easier to coerce an outsider than to conquer the jealousies and the prejudices of our own kith and kin. When Chinese labour was introduced, the

NEGOTIATIONS FOR INDIAN COOLIES CAME TO AN END.

Now that the exigencies of an English political party and the sentiment of "unctuous rectitude" have made the continuance of Chinese service in the mines almost impossible, attention is once more directed to this country as a promising area for recruiting. There can be no great anxiety on the part of the Indian Government to render assistance. It is true that a tardy acknowledgment of British Indians' claims has been made by the disallowance of the last and most objectionable ordinance, but no indication has been given yet of readiness to tie the hands of the new Responsible Government of the Transvaal, and if it is left perfect freedom of action there will be a mere temporary respite followed quite possibly by more drastic regulations than have yet been suggested. In any case we doubt very much the wisdom and righteousness of bargaining for favours to the trading class of British Indians by helping or hindering the recruitment of coolies for work in the mines. If there is no scarcity of labour in India, and if the Government thinks that it would be profitable and advantageous to the coolies to accept work on the Rand no obstacles should be put in the way of these people, who are poor enough in all conscience, accepting opportunities of bettering themselves. If on the other hand it is felt that the scarcity of workers for mines in India is a reality, and if, farther, there are reasonable grounds for doubting whether the coolies likely to accept service would bear the tremendous strain of deep mine work under conditions of which they are totally ignorant, then it would be

A PUBLIC CRIME

to give the slightest help or encouragement to recruiting agents. The people can go to South Africa if they please. There is nothing to prevent them emigrating if they are prepared to submit to the conditions which the colonies impose; but for the Government to interfere would be, we submit, unwise and most improper. The rights of the trading class of Indians, and the prudence or otherwise of using coolies for the mines are questions which ought to be kept most carefully apart from each other. They do not contain the elements of fair bargaining. The traders are not interested in the coolies or the coolies in the traders. There should also be kept in mind the fact that if anything in the nature of bargaining begins there will be a danger of Indian interests in the larger sense being sacrificed to the claims of the comparatively small number of persons who have gone to South Africa in search of the profitable commerce which is to be found there in spite of all obstacles and restrictions. If it is true that mining industries in this country are cramped for want of suitable workmen, there is no surplus which can safely be advised to face the conditions of labour which prevail on the Rand. But

MUCH GREATER IMPORTANCE

attaches to the policy which will be pursued in the immediate future with regard to the rights of self governing colonies to fix the conditions under which they will permit the immigration of Asiatics. In 1904 Mr. Alfred Lyttelton summed up the whole of the evidence which had been submitted to the Colonial Office on the subject of British Indians in the Transvaal. He laid it down as a principle that those who were in residence before the war should be allowed to enjoy certain previleges which would make their lot more pleasant than it had been before, but he pointed to the legislation in Australia, in New Zealand, and in the South African colonies of Natal and the Cape, and concluded that "His Majesty's Government, deeply as they regret the necessity of hindering the free movement of British Indian subjects within the Empire, feel that they are unable to withhold their sanction to the immediate introduction into the Legislative Council of the Transvaal of a measure restricting immigration on the lines of these other Colonial Acts." The whole question presents itself to the mind of the practical politician as one of comparative risks and disadvantages. The number of British Indians affected by colonial restrictions is infinitesimal compared to the total population of India. The effect of free immigration of Indians into British colonies would be to make these impossible places for Europeans to reside in and develope if the Indians increased to any appreciable degree. The colonies have not been won from savagery by the toil or the bloodshed of Asiatics, but by the daring and the skill of white men. If Canada and Australia are to be granted unlimited rights for the preservation of their territory as white men's lands, the same rights cannot be refused to South Africa, which is a country far more suited to white settlement than to development by any class of Asiatics. The practical question being whether England is prepared to enter upon a deadly quarrel with the whole of her self-governing colonies for the satisfaction of the small number of British Indians who care to leave their own country, surely the obvious answer is that she will not do so. We are persuaded that this answer will be given in unmistakeable terms sooner or later, and that if bitter discussion is prolonged the end will be far more drastic anti-Asiatic legislation than there is reason for in the interests of the colonies. Hope lies in a candid recognition of the fact that self-governing colonies must have self-government in the matter which is most vital to their existence and to their development along the lines which men of European stock consider most desirable. "British Indian" is far too vague a term to play with. There are some British Indians so proud of their caste that they would rather die than be forced to admit other British Indians as housemates on terms of equality. Let this fact also be borne in mind, and instead of attempting to force the colonies to open their doors indiscriminately, let the efforts of the Imperial Government and of those who have a right to speak on behalf of the best type of British Indians be united in an endeavour to arrange a fair basis of intercourse through which the natural rights of all can be treated with proper respect.—*Pioneer.*

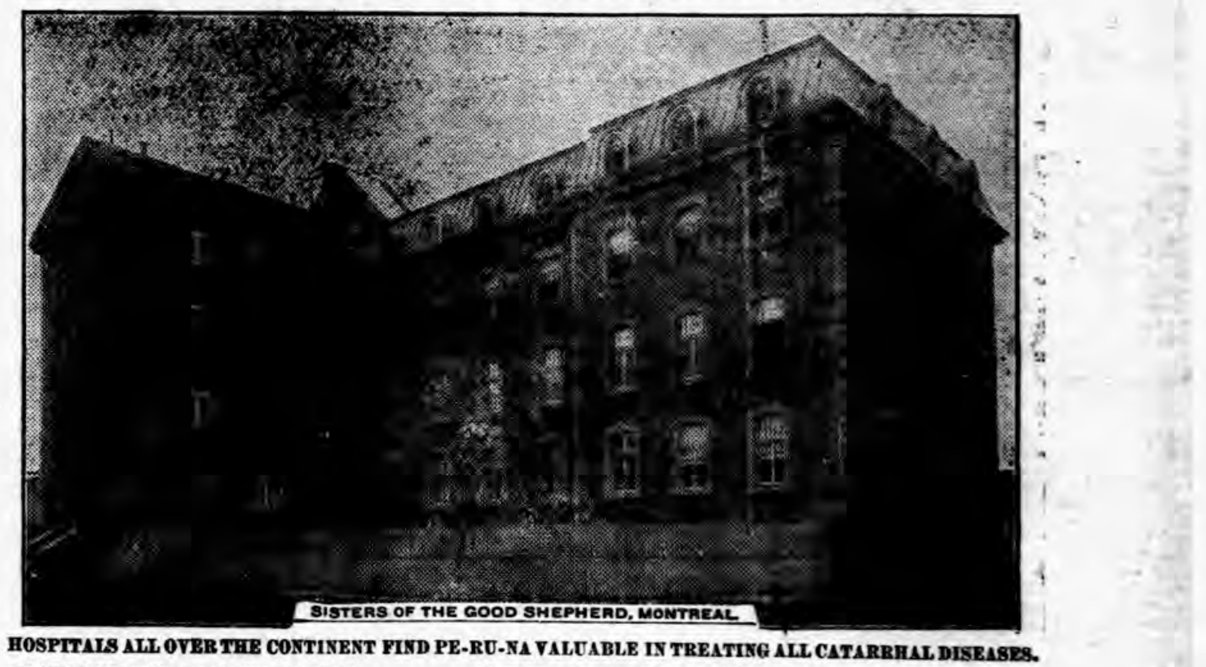
PROFESSOR WILLIAM PHELPS, lecturing on the modern novel at Yale University, declared, the *Tribune* correspondent says, that Russia led the world in novel writing, being followed by France and England. He regarded Mr. Hardy as the best of living English novelists, though of late years he had begun to write weary, futile world-dramas.

ON the coffin of Mrs. Bright McLaren were two wreaths, one "In reverent affection, from the Women Suffragists imprisoned in Holloway Gaol," the other "In loving memory of Priscilla Bright McLaren, from the daughters of Richard Cobden, one of whom is a prisoner for the sake of women's enfranchisement, to which great cause Priscilla Bright McLaren devoted her long life."

PROMINENT HOSPITALS SAY

PE-RU-NA DOES WONDERS

IN RELIEVING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES.



SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL.

HOSPITALS ALL OVER THE CONTINENT FIND PE-RU-NA VALUABLE IN TREATING ALL CATARRHAL DISEASES.

CATARRH of the respiratory organs is a common ailment in Canada for at least two-thirds of the year.

This condition is no doubt caused by the long, severe winters experienced in this part of the continent.

Therefore, when Peruna was discovered by Canadian people to be a reliable remedy for these catarrhal diseases, it at once became a popular medicine, not only among individuals and in families, but in the great hospitals, where it was used as a preventative and relief in hundreds of cases.

These institutions do not hesitate to give their endorsement of the remedy which has been so helpful in the treatment of their poor and sick.

Among these institutions is that of the Sisters of Good Shepherd, who gave the following endorsement:

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Having used Peruna for the past few months, for our sick and poor, we are happy to say that it has given us great satisfaction.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, August 20, 1903. Montreal.

After a continued use of the remedy, this institution has found no reason to change its good opinion of the remedy and expresses its satisfaction in the following terms:

Montreal, Nov. 7, 1903.

We found Peruna a relief in several cases.

We can say it is a good tonic and we are very thankful.

Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

When catarrh once fastens itself upon the system, it becomes an obstinate disease to eradicate.

A systemic remedy—one that reaches every internal organ of the body—is an absolute necessity.

Peruna is just such a remedy. It searches out the cause of the disease, healing and strengthening the mucous membranes, and thus giving Nature an opportunity to perform her part of the restorative process.

One of the many hospitals which have found Peruna of value in treating old and obstinate cases of catarrh is the Hospital St. John, who write, as follows:

"We are happy to tell you that your Peruna has given us satisfaction. Three patients have tried it, one 68 years old, Renoui Dupuis, afflicted with catarrh, is much relieved, more than he has been for a number of years.

"A young girl, 15 years old, had an obstinate cough, which half a bottle of Peruna caused to disappear.

"As to myself, two bottles have convinced me that Peruna is magnificent as a tonic.

"Before the treatment I could not walk for a quarter of an hour without experiencing much fatigue. Now I can walk a mile easily.

"Through these three cases we desire to make known to the public the efficiency of your remedy."

Hospital St. John, of St. Johns, Province of Quebec.

A later letter received from the same institution reads as follows:

"Three weeks ago I wrote to tell you how satisfactory we found Peruna. We recommend it highly for colds, coughs, catarrh and neuralgia.

"I have used it myself as a tonic with the best results, taken as directed, half a teaspoonful every half hour."

Peruna not only promptly relieves coughs and colds in their first stages, but is equally prompt and efficient for catarrhal diseases in the chronic stage.

Of course, it is only reasonable to suppose that a great deal less medicine will be necessary to cure a slight attack of catarrh than would be required to relieve the ailment after it had been allowed to become chronic.

Directions for taking the remedy will be found on each bottle, also in Dr. Hartman's book, called "The Ills of Life," which can be obtained from your druggist for the asking.

For special instructions write to Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

[illegible] directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

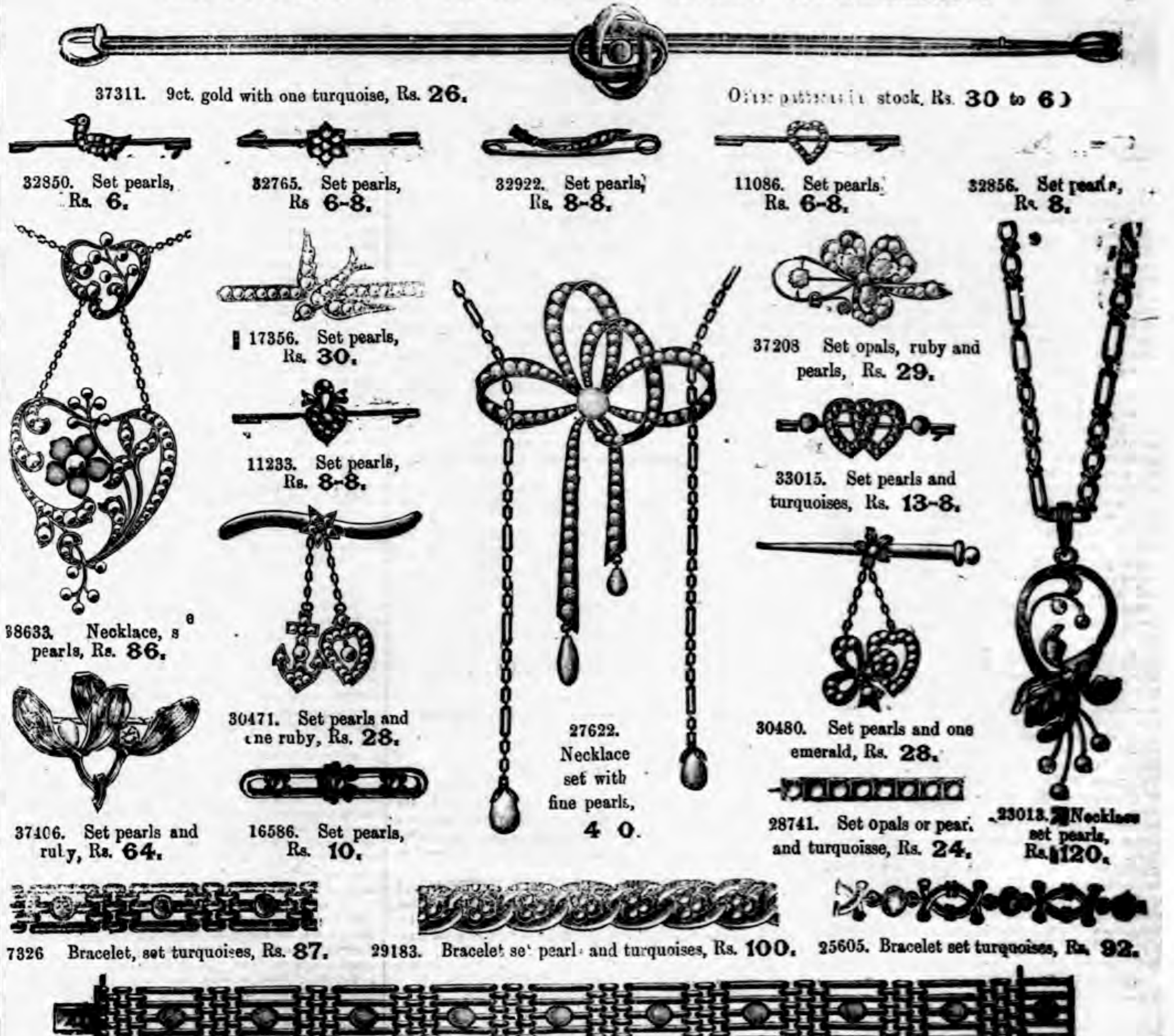
Anyone wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio U. S. A

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.



37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26.

Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60

32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.

32765. Set pearls, Rs 6-8.

32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.

11086. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.

32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.

17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.

37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.

11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.

33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.

38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.

30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.

27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, 40.

30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.

37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.

16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.

28741. Set opals or pearl and turquoisse, Rs. 24.

23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.

7326 Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.

29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.

25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.

37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

SHOWROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING."

Suet Puddings and Dumplings will be better to eat if made light and digestible with Brown & Polson's raising powder 'Paisley Flour'

STEAMING IS BETTER THAN BOILING FOR ALL PUDDINGS.

The British Medical Journal says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S Food for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c. everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

A NEW STATUE FOR LONDON.

Mr. George Frampton, R.A. in his monument to the late Quintin Hogg, which is to be unveiled in Regent-street has not shirked any of the difficulties that face the sculptor who attempts to reproduce in marble or bronze the alleged ugliness of modern costume. He has even dared to model a typical footballer of to-day as one of the supporting figures of his statue of Quintin Hogg, and to show the philanthropist himself in ordinary morning dress unrelieved by any cloak or other drapery. Mr Frampton's bronze, now swathed in wrappings and concealed by a hoarding, stands within a few yards of the Polytechnic, the scene of Quintin Hogg's principal labours among the youth of London. It will be unveiled by the Duke of Argyll.

THE MUSICIANS' COMPANY.

The Worshipful Company Musicians, which celebrated St. Cecilia's Day by a feast, followed by ancient music, is the only City company for the exercise of a profession, except, possibly, the Parish Clerks'. The first charter was granted in 1472, and conferred extensive powers, including the control of all musicians, and a monopoly of performing at weddings, dances, and "playing under windows." The Guild is one of the poorest in the City, and last night had to find refuge at Stationers' Hall. Of late years this little company has enrolled many distinguished musicians, and the late Sir John Stainer at the time of his death was Master.

WHAT MARY WILKINS WOULD LIKE TO HAVE WRITTEN.

A number of American authors were asked by the *New York Tribune* what books they would like to have written. Among them was Mary E. Wilkins, who, in her reply, says: I have so little choice among several books, and should have so liked to have written them all, that I am somewhat puzzled to make a selection. The books which I have in mind are "Lorna Doone," "Les Miserables," "Pan Michel," and "Anna Karenina," also one or two of Thomas Hardy's, "The Scarlet Letter," "Vanity Fair," and "The Rise of Silas Lapham." However, I will choose, after some consideration, "Les Miserables" as the book of them all which I should most like to have written. "Les Miserables," she adds, has "a broader range and greater heights and depths" than any book she knows.

THE PASSING OF THE BROOM.

The broom threatens soon to be as obsolete as the old copper warming-pan, judging from the number of vacuum dust removers which are being placed upon the market, and the *Lancet* rejoices in the fact: Bacteriological science (says our contemporary) can easily demonstrate the existence of disease germs in common household dust, and there is evidence of an eminently practical character that dust is otherwise a source of disease; there could hardly be a more effectual means of spreading the infective and irritating particles than the old-fashioned broom. The method is not only insanitary but absurd from the point of view of its application. The broom may clean the surface of a carpet, chair, or curtain effectually enough, but the dust is only removed to be scattered elsewhere and to be spread over and even wider area than before. The passing of the broom, when it comes to be *un fait accompli*, will in the view of the *Lancet*, "be a fact of great sanitary significance."

THE FRENCH CUIRASSIERS.

General Picquart would appear to agree with Mr. W. S. Gilbert, who lays down that

The man must be an ass
who fights in a cuirass.

At all events, it is reported that cuirassiers are to be abolished in the French Army. There was only one such regiment before the Revolution—the Cuirassiers of the King, instituted by Louis XIV.; but Napoleon began with four regiments, and gradually increased the number to fourteen. The present number is thirteen, and their record is glorious. They saved MacMahon's army from destruction by their daring charge at Reichshoffen, and they extorted a compliment from Lord Arthur Hill at Waterloo. "These brave fellows," he said, "deserve to keep their Bonaparte, since they fight for him so magnificently."

THE IMMENSITY OF THE STELLAR UNIVERSE.

Mr. J. E. Gore, in the November *Observatory*, has an interesting paper on the number of the visible stars. Utilising the late Dr. Robert's splendid stellar photographs, which show stars down to the 17th magnitude, Mr. Gore carefully counted the stars recorded in various regions of the sky, and on the assumption that the selected areas are typical of the whole heavens, he estimates the grand total of visible stars (exclding star clusters) to be not less than 64,184,757. Of this number the Milky Way accounts for nearly 54,000,000, one square degree of this rich region yielding no fewer than 5,460 stars, compared with only 245 in a similar area in the constellation Leo. Mr. Gore concludes that 100,000,000 is probably the maximum number of stars visible either on photographs or in the largest telescopes.

DIZZY'S "PRIVATE AND PUBLIC UTTERANCES."

In the recently published "Letters of George Birkbeck Hill" a story which is not new, but which will bear reprinting, is told of Browning and Disraeli and Gladstone. At a Royal Academy dinner Browning was seated next to Disraeli, who remarked to the poet that the walls were covered with rubbish. Shortly afterwards, however, on getting up to speak, Disraeli enlarged on the glories of English art, especially on the portrait-painting and the landscapes, and pointed to the walls. On sitting down Browning asked how the reconciled what he had said to him privately with his speech. He replied, "My dear Browning, are you so ignorant as not to know the difference between a man's private and public utterances?" Browning repeated this to Gladstone, who; we are told, "looked severe, and, sternly said 'Hellish.'"

"HE HATES TOO WELL."

Dr. Birkbeck Hill also tells a story of Chamberlain when President of the Board of Trade. It concerns a Shipping Bill which had been drawn up, and was shown to Mr. Chamberlain. It was late in the Session, —— said to Chamberlain: "If you will bring in the Bill without replying to the brutal attacks made on you by the bad shipowners, and will not make a stir the Bill can be got through; if you make a big speech, it will be lost." Chamberlain replied, "I am not like you, who can turn the other cheek when smitten on one. I shall attack those who have attacked me." He made a brilliant speech, and the Bill was never carried, —— said to himself, "That man will never be Prime Minister. He hates too well."

ANOTHER BISHOP THORNTON STORY.

Bishop Thornton, one of whose stories was given in these columns recently, excels in that art, and moreover, is not afraid to narrate an anecdote against himself. Addressing a Temperance meeting in Australia while he was Bishop of Ballarat, he described a curious experience of his while on a visitation tour through the remote parts of his extensive diocese. Delayed by a terrific storm, he reached an isolated little township after midnight. Only one building was lit up—the office of the local newspaper—and there he knocked. A head was protruded from an upstairs window, and its owner inquired who was there. "I am the Bishop of Ballarat. Would you kindly direct me to the nearest hotel?" "I say, boys, guess who's down below?—the Bishop of Ballarat!" Then there was a roar of laughter from the composing-room. Presently the head reappeared at the window, and the voice thus addressed the Bishop: "Look here, old man, you've had quite enough hotel for one night. Go home and go to bed, or you'll be run in as sure as eggs."

PITY THE POOR RICH.

["Nobody knows how tiresome advantages are except the people who have them."—Mrs. E. N Weitland in "The Queen."]

Advantages, no doubt, are things
That do but make their owners tired,
And probably the lot of kings
Is not a thing to be desired,
While multi-millionaires and such
Deserve our pity very much.

One feels for the distinguished wretch
Who takes the centre of the stage,
And sees her portrait in the "Sketch"
On almost every other page.
Such prominence, I am aware,
Must be extremely hard to bear.

And one can very nearly guess
The awful, agonizing pain
That undeniable success
Inflicts on men like Mr. Caine;
And, humbly, I assure him, he
Has my sincerest sympathy.

From pre-historic times the Great
(As many persons must have read)
Have frequently bemoaned their fate,
And often wished that they were dead.
But, if I could be great, should I
Bewail my lot and long to die?

The Russian Government has sanctioned the details of railways costing 17 millions sterling which will start from the town of Strelinsk and proceed, via Pokrovasgaia, to Khabarovks, in Manchuria.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ENAMEL AND JEWELLERY EXHIBITION.

A charming collection of enamels and jewellery made by Mrs. Charles Muller is now on view at the Modern Gallery, 61, New Bond-street, where the exhibition is being held till Nov. 30th. Enamel jewellery is one of the most delightful of our home industries, and the wonderful and artistic combination of shades is a thing to marvel at; shades of green and blue are combined in the most artistic way, and the result is an array of effectively-designed ornaments, including belt-clasps, pendants, brooches, combs, buttons, necklets, and hair ornaments. This large and varied collection of inexpensive Christmas and wedding gifts of every description can be obtained at materially reduced prices. Muff chains in gold, with enamel bars introduced at intervals, studded with blister pearls, are extremely pretty. Cigarette-cases, daintily decorated with blue and green enamel, and a large amethyst set in the centre, are another speciality. Pretty neck-chains with blue enamel pendants in the shape of a heart, with a small pearl in the centre, can be had quite cheaply. Enamel dragon-flies in different colours, set with real pearls, and enamel-headed combs studded with blister pearls, will give the finishing touch to the theatre coiffures. Large enamel hat-pins, with pearl centres and sets of buttons, cannot fail to give pleasure as Christmas presents.

ANTIQUES AND CURIOS.

A collection of antique embroideries and tapestries, brocades etc., has been acquired by Messrs. Debenham and Free body, of Wigmore, Welbeck, and Wimpole steets, a speccial exhibition of which is now open, and will prove of great interest to art connoisseurs and collectors of curios. Some very valuable embroidery pictures in the early Stuart period in stump and petit point most interesting, and in the long and short stitch embroidery of 200 years ago there are some good examples in landscape and subject pictures, both historical and Biblical. The finding of the infant "Moses in the Bulrushes" forms the subject of one of these. The frames are all the original ones, some of the oval shapes being very suitable to the children's figures, and one round frame with a round bevelled glass is a very rare specimen. A series of wall tapestries in five pieces descriptive of Tasso's "Rinaldo and Armida" and a Jacobean set of wall hangings are very fine, In early Italian cabinets two very handsome specimens are in dark oak with ebony carvings, and are, independently of their intrinsic value, delightfully roomy inside. One of these has a sliding panel, in the inner part of the door, which discloses a secret hiding-place for money or jewels. Rare pieces of china, old glass, old paste, and other curios form part of this interesting collection.

NEW VEILS AND WAIST-BELTS.

Veils are now being worn two yards long, and the newest ones are edged, with ruchings of the same material. These veils are draped lightly over the hat, the ruching coming exactly under the chin, and they can be had in all colours to match the hat or gown. Never were there so many novel designs in waist-belts, and quite the latest idea is to have the belts made at the harness-maker's. They are usually made of patent leather to suit the taste and purse of the wearer. Pretty little cream-coloured belts, with two tabs down the back, studded with brass buttons, are being worn. Oxididized claps are to be seen on black silk elastic belts, and these belts are also being studded with jet. Chene chiffon elastic belts can be had in all colours, with buckles and slides to match. A new French belt in black satin, trimmed with velvet and black silk braid, perfect fitting with elastic sides, is extremely pretty. Gun-metal clasps and slides and burnished clasps and slides are being worn, and the perfect-fitting patent-leather waist-belt with the steel clasp is still popular.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, December 11.

The Monsoon rainfall in the south of the Peninsula became lighter during the past day and has been almost confined to the coast districts of the extreme south and no fall greater than one inch has been reported. The disturbed conditions in Persia have now disappeared.

In Burma cloud has largely disappeared, the air has become slightly drier; the temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

In the northeast of India and Orissa the skies are clear except in Assam where no change of humidity occurred. The temperature has fallen slightly in Orissa but continues nearly normal in the whole division.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are still lightly clouded in the western parts of Central India and of the Central Provinces and the air has become damper in the United Provinces but elsewhere humidity is unchanged and the temperature normal or in excess everywhere.

In the northwest of India less cloud is apparent to-day except in Gujarat and Sind where the skies are much overcast and in Rajputana where light cloud appeared, and in Kashmir the air has become drier, but elsewhere in the division humidity is unchanged and the temperature has fallen in Gujarat and has risen in the Frontier Province and in the West of the Punjab, and continues in general excess largest in area where the rise of temperature occurred; also in Baluchistan.

In the Peninsula the following falls of rain are reported:—Calicut and Negapatam 1/2 an inch; Pamban 1 inch, and Tinnevelly 1/2 an inch. The amount of cloud is unchanged in Bombay, but has materially decreased in the south where humidity has fallen generally, except on the Bombay Coast where the temperature has fallen and is generally normal or in slight excess in Bombay and normal or in slight defect elsewhere.

Rainfall is unlikely in the Indian region except possibly in one or two stations in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over a large area the fall having been brisk in Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces and at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—A few cases excluded, the variations of both the day and night temperature are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 43° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in Gujarat, Central India and at Akola, Surat, Bijapur, Cochin, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Rain.—Only four stations report rain, the heaviest fall being about half an inch at Negapatam.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	1	0	85
Total plague deaths to date	133,942		
Same date last year	1	2	91

Details have reached Queenstown of the discovery on Prince Albert Land of a new Arctic race who had never before seen white men. They live in the most primitive conditions and are armed with copper knives and bows and arrows. The discovery was made by the captain of the steam whaler "Olga" while wintering in the ice regions.

A blow to Mormonism has been given by the decision of the District Court of Salt Lake City in the case of Mormon-President Smith, who was recently arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Smith, who pleaded guelty, was fined 300 dollars (about £60.)

A great scarcity of all kinds of labour exists in Chili for the work of rebuilding Valparaiso and other cities, which were extensively damaged by the recent earthquake. The Chilian Government proposes to spend £100,000 in importing and housing immigrants.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The celebration of literary centenaries is an agreeable and harmless diversion. Two are now looming on the horizon. The first of them is belated. Henry Kirke White, whose centenary is to be commemorated by a public banquet in the Council Chamber, Nottingham, died on the 21st of October, 1806. Apparently those who are responsible for the commemoration did not remember the date until their attention was called to it by the amiable account of White which appears in the November number of the *Author*. Better late than never, they will say. Nottingham has not so many literary associations—in spite of Mr. J. M. Barrie—as to be able to neglect even a minor celebrity. Attempts have been made to class Kirke White with Keats and Chatterton among the "inheritors of unfulfilled renown." But the best will in the world cannot detect much resemblance except in the fact that they all died early. Kirke White's employer offered a truly delightful testimony to the amateurish quality of his work, writing after his death: "With his fondness for literature we were well acquainted, but had no reason to offer any check to it, for he never permitted the indulgence of his literary pursuits to interfere with the engagements of business." Business in this case meant the routine labours of an attorney's clerk. But it is to be feared that Kirke White did not always display so accurate an appreciation of his duty. For a miserable year he was apprenticed to a hosier, but he had a soul above buttons. In one of his poems he observed:—

"MEN MAY RAVE
And blame and censure me, that I don't tie
My every thought down to the desk, and spend
The morning of my life in adding figures
With accurate monotony; that so
The good things of the world may be my lot,
And I might taste the blessedness of wealth;
But, oh! I was not made for money getting."

The hard truth is that Kirke White was happy in the opportunity of his death. If he had lived to middle age we should only know his name as that of one of the lawyers, like Blackmore and Sir William Jones, who have beguiled their leisure with the practice of literature. But his early death threw a glamour over his name which has somehow endured to the present day amongst such as have not studied his work. Yet even those who can summon up least enthusiasm for his imitative and undistinguished verses will approve of the movement for celebrating his centenary by the establishment of a Kirke White Scholarship for English Poetry at the Nottingham University College.

The other centenary to which we have referred is of a very different class. There is a pleasant modern fashion of local patriotism which quite explains the determination of the men of Somerset not to let it be forgotten that Fielding was a countryman of their own. He was born at Sharpham Park, in Somersetshire, two hundred years ago next April, and the Society of Somerset Men in London proposes to celebrate this event by a public dinner on the appropriate date. Always a dinner! the superior foreigner will say. There is a great deal of the Somerset atmosphere in "Tom Jones" and "Joseph Andrew's, though it may be questioned whether Squire Weston, and Parson Trulliber—the latter has sometimes been claimed for Dorset—reflect the greatest credit upon the county which they adorned. Fielding, however—our "prose Homer of human nature,"—does not depend for admiration on the partiality of his fellow-Somerset men, or even of Englishmen. Professor Saintsbury hit upon a happy comparison when he described Shakespere, Milton, Swift, and Fielding as the four Atlantes of English verse and prose. He explained that he meant by this that they were supreme in a certain quality which, for want of a better word, he chose to call Atlantean. "Each of them, for the metaphor is applicable either way, carries a whole world on his shoulders, or looks down on a whole world from his natural altitude. The worlds are different, but they are worlds; and though the altitude of the giants is different also, it agrees in all of them on the points of competence and strength. Take whomsoever else we may among our men of letters, and we shall find this characteristic to be in comparison wanting. These four carry their world, and are not carried by it; and if it, in the language so dear to Fielding, were to crash and shatter, the inquiry 'Que vous reste-'t-il?' could be answered by each, 'Moi!'"

It should be noted that the Court of Appeal has just confirmed Mr. Justice Kekewich's judgment in the copyright case relating to some of Lamb's letters which was mentioned some time ago in this column. This judgment is to the effect that the copyright of any literary work printed after the death of its writer vests in the owner of the actual manuscript from which it is printed. The dispute between Messrs. Dent and Messrs. Macmillan hinged on the fact that one of these firms had acquired the rights of Lamb's surviving representatives, whilst the other had bought the copyright of some new letters from the holder of the autograph copies. It appears that the latter is the only valid way of obtaining copyright in such things. Probably no one would feel aggrieved if occasion were taken in the next Copyright Bill to exclude the mere holders of an unpublished manuscript from any claim to the copyright in its contents, which should either revert to the representative of the author or else be abolished altogether.

M. Andre Lichtenberger, who began his literary career with studies of the great ladies of Louis Quatorze and afterwards gave us a charming pair of child-studies in the shape of "Line" and "Trott," has broken entirely fresh ground in "Gorri le Fordan." His hero was originally intended for a priest, but, finding the love of the sea too strong for his pious aspirations, runs away from the seminary, and begins life as a stowaway on board a whaler From this he rises to captain, varying the monotony of whaling with privateering expedition—we are in time of the Louis XV.—against the English. He is also in love, for the good motive with the lady in the next cottage to his mother, and hearing that she has got herself betrothed during his absence on professional pursuits to the young 'seigneur' of the district, determines to make her happy. His way of doing this is to kidnap a Parisian actress on a flying visit to St. Jean de Luz, whom he suspects of a design to draw the young seigneur from his allegiance, with her oddly-asserted suite, consisting of a Voltairian doctor, a Capuchin monk, and the governor of the port. For this the actress naturally hates him, but when the privateer on which they are is held up by a King's ship, and Gorri is put in irons for the kidnapping of the governor, she makes interest for him with the captain, and succeeds in having him made pilot of the larger vessel during her flight from an English squadron of six ships of the line. Thanks to his superhuman skill, the English squadron is destroyed, and Gorri completes the conquest of the actress's heart by his heroic conduct in the fight which ensues with another English vessel the next day. In the result, Gorri becomes the idol of the moment in Paris, whither the actress who is extremely rich, takes him, and she even has to fight a duel, with a great lady who takes a fancy to him. But the day of the duel he disappears, completes his education for the pristhood, and when his lady love, who has nearly died of disappointed affection, at last finds him, he is the cure of his native parish, and engaged on the baptism of the seigneur's firstborn. She tries to move his heart in a final interview, but he recognises that she is an incarnation of the devil and literally throws her out of doors.

The novel is of the kind that reviewers used to call "powerful," and M. Lichtenberger's style is of a distinction that enables us to shut our eyes to its manifest absurdity. But is it cynicism or the clumsiness of inexperience which leads him to set his readers' teeth on edge? The real heroine of the book is the comedienne who, though born with every disadvantage save beauty shows herself to be both brave and constant, and throughout behaves in a way which compels our unwilling admiration. So does the governor of St. Jean de Luz, a *petit maitre* who labours under an unrequited affection for her and bears himself like a gentleman to the last page. Yet for these M. Lichtenberger has no word too bad, and he seems to be of Gorri's opinion that the fascinating queen of the stage is really an emanation of Satan. On the other hand, it is impossible to have any sympathy for the unmitigated ruffian Gorri, and it is difficult to say whether he is more contemptible in the part of bully or when engaged in the congenial task of saving, as Charles Kingsley would have said, his own dirty soul for himself. Are we to see in this the still fatal example of Guy de Maupassant? It seems likely.

The religion of M. J. K. Huysmans receives some nasty knocks at the hands of M. Jean Nointel, who criticises "Les Foules de Lourdes" in the fearless old fashion of Jaffrey Croker, and Macaulay. Everybody was wrong, says M. Nointel in thinking the conversion of M. Huysmans a literary event, for, as a matter of fact, the author of "La-Bas" has not been converted at all. Egoist and misanthrope was M. Huysmans in his salad days, and egoist and misanthrope he remains still; so that although he may have become a Catholic, he is still not a Christian, but rather an anti-Christian writer of the worst type. In fact he is as always a naturatist, as Zola was a naturalist and delights in technical phrases like his master, and—if M. Nointel had only read him—Mr. Kipling. In this there is no doubt some truth but all truths are not good to be told and in the fact that it is said so openly we may see the splitting of the nation into two camps on the subject of religion which is rapidly coming upon France. The conversion of Paul Bourget, much more than that of Huysmans, was a portent of this and perhaps M. Lichtenberger's new departure is but one sign the more of this tendency. On the one side, at this Armageddon are ranged patriotism distinction, and almost everything desirable, coupled with much narrow-minded bigotry and on the other the desire for wealth for its own sake only softened by the love of liberty. Perhaps we are not far off such a state of things nearer home.

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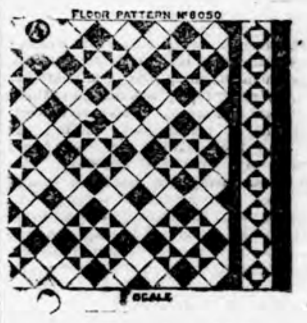

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